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A
COMPLETE SYSTEM
OF
PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,
FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
A SET OF BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY;
AND A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF MENTAL ARITHMETIC, FEDERAL
MONEY, RECEIPTS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND AND
FOREIGN, EXPLANATION OF COMMERCIAL
TERMS, ETC.

The whole adapted to the business of real life, to the circumstances of this
Country, and to the present improved state of Commerce.

BY G. & J. GOUINLOCK,
Formerly British Teachers of long experience and extensive practice.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE object the Compilers of the following treatise had in view was, to supply the Provinces of British America with a good Text-book for the use of Schools, comprising a full course of Arithmetical instruction; alike remote from the puerile and obsolete matter abounding in some works of the kind, and the abstruse and fanciful perplexities contained in others. Accordingly, in this will be found a great variety of exercises conveying pertinent information, adapted to the business of real life, and the present improved state of Commerce.

Great care has been taken to have the rules concise and perspicuous, and also appropriate exercises for their elucidation: hence the pupil is led on step by step, from what is easy to what is more difficult, without any thing that has a tendency to perplex or discourage him in his progress. But, as every practical Teacher knows well, it is comparatively easy to teach children certain rules, but to make them comprehend the various *uses* and *applications* of these rules to the everyday business of life, is very difficult. With a view to assist in overcoming this difficulty, and to excite the pupils to exert their ingenuity and exercise their reasoning faculties, a copious collection of miscellaneous questions is given at the end of every part. This, it is presumed, is the best exercise for their becoming acquainted with the *meaning, reason, and use* of the different rules.

THIS ARITHMETIC, is the first of a *series*, which the Compilers intend to publish for the use of Schools, as speedily as possible. They have ready for printing,—A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary; First, Second, and Third Reading Books:—also, a Geography, in a forward state of preparation.

✻ A Key for this Arithmetic is in course of preparation.

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ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

NUMERATION TABLE.

Units,	1
Tens,	21
Hundreds,	321
Thousands,	4,321
Tens of Thousands,	54,321
Hundreds of Thousands,	654,321
Millions,	7,654,321
Tens of Millions,	87,654,321
Hundreds of Millions,	987,651,321
Thousands of Millions,	1,316,038,426
Tens of Thousands of Millions,	27,608,507,080
Hundreds of Thousands of Millions,	360,750,900,504
Billions,	4,516,328,471,951

ROMAN NOTATION.

The Romans expressed numbers by means of the seven following capital letters of the alphabet.

Numbers,	I.	V.	X.	L.	C.	D.	M.
Value,	1.	5.	10.	50.	100.	500.	1000.

And by repeating and combining these, any of the intermediate or higher numbers were denoted as follows:—

Numbers,	II.	III.	III.	XX.	CC.	CCC.	MM.
Value,	2,	3,	4,	20,	200.	300,	2000.

Also, annexing a letter, or letters, of a lower value to one of a higher, denotes their sum:—

As,	VI.	VIII.	XII.	XV.	XVII.	LXX.	DC.
Value,	6.	8.	12.	15.	17.	70.	600.

And if a letter of a lower value be prefixed to one of a higher, it denotes their difference:—

As,	IV.	IX.	XIX.	XL.	XC.	CD.
Value,	4.	9.	19.	40.	90.	400.

The character for 500 is $I\bar{C}$, or under an abbreviated form D ; its value is doubled, or becomes 1000, by prefixing a C to it, as in $CI\bar{C}$; 5000 is denoted by $I\bar{C}\bar{C}$, and 10,000 by $CCI\bar{C}\bar{C}$; and the value becomes increased in a decuple proportion, by the successive addition of pairs of C , on each side of the line I ; thus, 100,000 is denoted by $CCCI\bar{C}\bar{C}\bar{C}$; 1,000,000 by $CCCCI\bar{C}\bar{C}\bar{C}\bar{C}$.

Though 6 is usually denoted VI , yet in some inscriptions it is expressed by six lines; V and L are never repeated, and X and C never more than four times. By placing a line over these numeral characters, their values are increased one thousand fold; thus $\bar{I}$ is 1000, $\bar{V}$ is 5000, $\bar{X}$ is 10,000, $\bar{L}$ 50,000, $\bar{C}$ 100,000; 2000 is usually denoted by $CI\bar{C}I\bar{C}$, or MM , but sometimes also by $IICI\bar{C}$, or IIM ; and in the same manner 4000 is sometimes represented by $IVCI\bar{C}$, 7000 by $VIIICI\bar{C}$, and similarly in other cases.

The writer of the article Arithmetic, in the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, makes the following remark, after giving an account of the Roman Notation:—"These examples will sufficiently exhibit the cumbrous structure of the Roman Arithmetical Notation, and will also account for the total absence of all arithmetical operations amongst them, which were not performed by means of the Abacus; and it is one of the many proofs of their extreme indifference to all scientific improvements, that a system so incommodious was not abandoned and replaced by the more perfect and comprehensive notation of the Greeks."

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION TABLE.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

SIGNS OR MARKS OF ABBREVIATION.

= (*equal to*) denotes *equality*; thus, 20s. = 1 pound.
 + (*plus*) ——— *addition*; — 7 + 5 = 12.
 — (*minus*) ——— *subtraction*; — 8 — 3 = 5.
 × (*multiplied by*) ——— *multiplication*; — 2 × 4 = 8.
 ÷ (*divided by*) ——— *division*; — 12 ÷ 3 = 4.
 ∴ (*is to*) ∴ (*as, or so is*) are signs used in *proportion* to denote an *equality of ratios*; thus 4 ∴ 6 ∴ 8 ∴ 12 denote that the ratio of 8 to 12 is the same as that of 4 to 6, and is read, 4 is to 6 as 8 is to 12.

√ is the sign of the square root; as √16 = 4.

³√ is the sign of the cube root; as ³√125 = 5.

$\frac{1}{4}$ represents a *farthing*, or the *quarter* of any thing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ——— a *halfpenny*, or the *half* of any thing.

$\frac{3}{4}$ ——— *three farthings*, or *three quarters* of any thing.

MONEY.

4 farthings	=	1 penny	d.
12 pence	=	1 shilling	s.
20 shillings	=	{ 1 pound or sovereign	£
5 shillings	=	1 crown	
21 shillings	=	1 guinea	
6s. 8d.	=	1 noble	
10s.	=	1 angel	
13s. 4d.	=	1 mark ster.	
25s.	=	1 jacobus	
27s.	=	1 moidore	
36s.	=	1 joannes.	

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains <i>gr</i>	=	1 pennyw't.	<i>dwt</i>
20 pennwt.	=	1 ounce	<i>oz.</i>
12 ounces	=	1 pound	<i>lb.</i>
5760 grains	=	1 pound	

Troy weight is used for weighing gold, silver and jewels;—for making experiments in natural philosophy, and for comparing the different weights with each other.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains <i>gr</i>	=	1 scruple	<i>scr.</i>
3 scruples	=	1 dram	<i>dr.</i>
8 drams	=	1 ounce	<i>oz.</i>
12 ounces	=	1 pound	<i>lb.</i>

Apothecaries' weight is the same as Troy, though differently divided; it is only used for medical prescriptions.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 drams <i>dr.</i>	=	1 ounce	<i>oz.</i>
16 ounces	=	1 pound	<i>lb.</i>
28 pounds	=	1 quarter	<i>qr.</i>
4 qr. or 112 lb.	=	1 hund. wt.	<i>cwt.</i>
20 cwt.	=	1 Ton.	<i>T.</i>
7000 grains	=	1 pound.	
14 pounds	=	1 stone	<i>st.</i>
8 stones	=	1 cwt.	

Avoirdupois weight is used for all purposes except those mentioned under Troy and Apothecaries' weight.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

2 pints <i>pt.</i>	=	1 quart	<i>qt.</i>
4 qts. or 8 pts.	=	1 gallon	<i>gal.</i>
2 gallons	=	1 peck	<i>pk.</i>
4 pecks	=	1 bushel	<i>bus.</i>
8 bushels	=	1 quarter	<i>qr.</i>

10 gallons	=	1 anker	
18 gallons	=	1 runlet	
42 gallons	=	1 tierce	
63 gallons	=	1 hogshead	
84 gallons	=	1 puncheon	
126 gallons	=	1 pipe or butt	
252 gallons	=	1 tun.	

The imperial measure of capacity is *now* used for *all* liquids and *all* dry goods not measured by heaped measure. The imperial gallon contains 277·2738 cubic inches.

HEAPED MEASURE.

2 gallons	=	1 peck	
4 pecks	=	1 bushel	
3 bushels	=	1 sack	sa.
12 sacks	=	1 chaldron	cha.
351.936 c. in.	=	1 heaped gal.	

Heaped measure is used for lime, coals, culm, fish, potatoes, & fruit.

LINEAL MEASURE.

12 lines	li.	=	1 inch	in.
12 inches		=	1 foot	ft.
3 feet		=	1 yard	yd.
5½ yards		=	1 pole	po.
40 poles		=	1 furlong	fur.
8 fur or 1760 yd		=	1 mile	mi.
3 miles		=	1 league	lea.
69½ miles		=	1 degree	°
360 degrees		=	the earth's circumference.	

4 inches=1 hand for measuring horses. 6 feet=1 fathom in measuring depths. A chain is 66 feet; and is divided into 100 links, each link 7.92 inches.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 sq. inches	=	1 sq. foot	
9 sq. feet	=	1 sq. yard	
30¼ sq. yards	=	1 sq. po. or perch	
40 perches	=	1 rood	ro.
4 roods	=	1 acre	ac.
640 acres	=	1 sq. mile.	

36 sq. yards are termed 1 rood of building, and 100 sq. feet are called a square of flooring.

10,000 sq. links=1 sq. chain.

100,000 sq. links, or 10 square chains=1 acre.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1728 cubic in.	=	1 cu. foot	c. f.
27 cub. feet	=	1 cu. yard	c. y.
40 cu. ft. of rough, or 50 c. f. of hewn timber.	= 1 load or ton.		
42 cu. feet	=	1 ton of shipping	

CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ inches	=	1 nail	na.
4 nails, or 9 in.	=	1 quarter	qr.
3 qrs. or 27 in.	=	1 Flemish ell.	
4 qrs. or 36 in.	=	1 yard	yd.
5 qrs. or 45 in.	=	1 English ell.	
6 qrs. or 54 in.	=	1 French ell.	

YARN MEASURE.

COTTON.

54 inches	=	1 thread	thr.
80 threads	=	1 skein or rap	sk
7 skeins	=	1 hank	hk.
18 hanks	=	1 spindle	sp.

LINT OR FLAX.

90 inches	=	1 thread	
120 threads	=	1 cut	cu.
2 cuts	=	1 heer	he.
6 heers	=	1 hasp	ha.
4 hasps	=	1 spindle	sp.

TIME.

60 seconds	sec.	=	1 minute	mi.
60 minutes		=	1 hour	ho.
24 hours		=	1 day	da.
7 days		=	1 week	we.
4 weeks		=	1 com. month.	
13 co. mo. & 1 day, or 52 we. & 1 day, or 365 days	= 1 com. year			
365½ days		=	1 Julian year	
366 days		=	1 leap year	
365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds		=	1 solar year.	

The number of days in the 12 calendar months may be easily remembered from the following lines:

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty one,
Excepting February alone,
Which hath but 28 days clear,
And 29 in each leap year.

Divide any year by 4, and if there be no remainder, it is leap year.

MOTION OR ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds "	=	1 minute	'
60 minutes	=	1 degree	°
30 degrees	=	1 sign	s.
12 signs	=	1 circle of the zodiac.	

This table is used in astronomy, navigation, geography, &c.

WOOL WEIGHT.

7 lb. avoird	=	1 clove	cl.
2 cloves or 14 lb	=	1 stone	st.
2 stones	=	1 tod	td.
6½ tods	=	1 wey	wey.
2 weys	=	1 sack	sk.
12 sacks	=	1 last	la.

HAY AND STRAW WEIGHT.

26 lb. av. of straw	= 1 truss	tr.
56 lb. " old hay	= 1 truss	
60 lb. " new hay	= 1 truss	
36 trusses	= 1 load	lo.

A load of straw is 11 cwt. 64 lb.
 a load of old hay is 18 cwt., and a
 load of new hay 19 cwt. 32 lb.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

24 sheets	= 1 quire of paper	120 lbs.	= 1 box of candles
20 quires	= 1 ream	112 lbs.	= 1 bar. of raisins
10 reams	= 1 bale	120 lbs.	= 1 faggot of steel
12 articles	= 1 dozen	7½ lbs.	= 1 gal. of train oil
20 articles	= 1 score	19½ cwt.	= 1 fodder of lead
12 dozen	= 1 gross	500 bricks	= 1 load
12 gross	= 1 great gross	272½ sq. feet	= 1 rood brick work
120 articles	= 1 great hundred	500 herrings	= 1 barrel
5 doz. skins	= 1 roll of parchment	60 herrings	= 1 keg
10 skins	= 1 dicker of leather	100 fish	= 1 quintal
12 doz. hides	= 1 last	100 acres	= 1 hide of land
18 lb. avoird	= 1 bar. anchovies	140 lbs. av.	= 1 boll meal
112 lbs.	= 1 bar. gunpowder	280 lbs. av.	= 1 sack flour
56 lbs.	= 1 firkin of butter	1 sheet of paper	= 4 pages folio, or
64 lbs.	= 1 firkin of soap		= 8 pages quarto, or = 16 octavo,
200 lbs.	= 1 bar. potashes		or = 24 duodecimo, or = 48 (24mo)

ARITHMETIC.

PART I.

ARITHMETIC is the science of numbers ; it explains their properties, and the art of computing by them.

All numbers are expressed by the ten following figures : 1, one, or unit ; 2, two ; 3, three ; 4, four ; 5, five ; 6, six ; 7, seven ; 8, eight ; 9, nine ; 0, cipher, or nought.

Number is *one* or *many*, a unit or collection of units ; as 1, 6, 15.

Unit or *unity* is the number one.

A *Whole Number* consists of one or more units ; as 1, 3, 8.

A *Fraction* consists of one or more parts of a unit ; as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$.

An *Integer* is a whole number as distinguished from a fraction.

An *even number* can be divided by 2 without a remainder ; as 4, 6, 8.

An *odd number* cannot be divided by 2 without a remainder ; as 3, 5, 7.

An *abstract number* denotes a number of things generally, without a name ; as 2, 7, 16.

A *concrete number* mentions the name ; as 2 men, 7 miles, 16 shillings.

A *simple number* is a number of one name or denomination, as pounds, £5.

A *compound number* is a number of different names or denominations ; as pounds, shillings, and pence ; £5 6 3.

A *composite number* is the product of two or more other numbers ; as 24 ; which is the product of 4 and 6 ; hence 4 and 6 are called the *component parts* of 24.

The fundamental rules of Arithmetic are *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication*, and *Division*.

NUMERATION

Is the art of reading a number expressed in figures.

Quintillions. Quadrillions. Trillions. Billions. Millions. Units.

436,759 274,165 341,780 429,561 752,948 756,342

Sextillions, Septillions, Octillions, Nonillions, follow.

Read, or write in words, the following numbers:—48—
 103—570—2,600—3,110—4,062—25,874—90,206—74,023
 —615,490—306,201—4,720,586—81,504,900—420,607,058,
 —14,270,053,409—306,058,400,740—8,052,604,170,683.

NOTATION

Is the art of expressing any given number in figures.

Express in figures the following numbers: seventy-five—
 one hundred and forty-six—three hundred and two—four hun-
 dred and seventy—five thousand eight hundred and twenty-
 three—six thousand four hundred and ninety—nine thousand
 and nine—fifty thousand and seventy—one hundred and eighty
 thousand and twenty-five—six hundred and four thousand nine
 hundred—three millions eighty thousand and forty—sixty mil-
 lions four hundred and two thousand and twenty-one—three
 hundred and forty millions five hundred thousand—fifty thou-
 sand two hundred millions sixty thousand five hundred and
 three—six billions forty thousand nine hundred millions seven-
 ty thousand and eighty.

SIMPLE ADDITION

Is the method of finding a number equal to several numbers
 taken together. The number found is called the *sum* or
amount.

RULE.—Write the given numbers under each other; units
 under units, tens under tens, &c.; draw a line below them;
 add up the units column, put down the right hand figure, and
 carry the rest to the next; continue doing so with each col-
 umn to the last, under which place the whole sum.

EXAMPLES.

4	25	436	5274	2436	43658
—	—	—	—	—	—
3	41	274	1063	7052	7015
1	36	510	8920	847	74820
6	14	125	4318	5309	475
5	52	603	6205	61	95146
2	63	789	3742	7538	8563
—	—	—	—	—	—
21	231	2737	29522	23243	229677
—	—	—	—	—	—
17	206	2301	24248	20807	186019
—	—	—	—	—	—
21	231	2737	29522	23243	229677
—	—	—	—	—	—

ers:—48—
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74820

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186019

229677

(¹)	(²)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁵)
34	426	4326	63207	574625
52	703	1780	21894	705194
16	180	3408	37050	652307
73	317	9854	45618	168072
48	651	7065	74362	831936

(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁸)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)
37486	43875	63854	54963	48378
71630	76031	35469	87052	31702
85019	14708	70387	15804	67495
46754	51684	69536	93891	85264
20583	85460	94720	26370	58036
98307	67259	52016	74855	75941

(¹¹)	(¹²)	(¹³)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)
74958	57428	25876	38204	85615
68174	31072	74054	61093	38094
43643	16945	51720	47182	50718
51596	83604	36209	86340	63260
27435	62750	17491	20475	47907
84269	20857	40318	75264	15381
13702	98310	20634	14571	95249

(¹⁶)	(¹⁷)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁹)	(²⁰)
47384	74156	46835	63816	16378
71605	10943	76018	17052	80741
26192	87405	90802	84708	38072
52410	24870	47186	35640	91408
18039	48269	29573	20938	27890
60945	38052	62704	76183	54374
54256	61736	12345	4724	62581
34371	96321	84934	6375	17483

(²¹)	(²²)	(²³)	(²⁴)
43936	74958	54386	738569
58492	38594	7859	7098
75649	93625	40	42
89758	89764	87508	57807
36285	45839	98796	586
64937	74383	372	943750
95476	69658	4865	8374

(²⁵)	(²⁶)	(²⁷)	(²⁸)
38546	85496	74939	3854
74953	54967	788	796
95385	96753	9478	98347
38546	75384	83245	854765
85469	58479	74	73
46932	84796	8697	675938
93274	79654	348	4897
32747	96548	6569	976

1. What is the sum of $634 + 8050 + 78 + 95800 + 4519 + 85 + 766$?

2. What is the sum of $8425 + 170 + 95836 + 47 + 708 + 84392 + 5654 + 389$?

3. What is the sum of $70,560 + 839 + 561,428 + 74,807 + 84 + 7540625 + 7276 + 542$?

4. What is the sum of $9,482 + 39,867 + 80 + 48927 + 854 + 5273 + 98 + 7000 + 80172 + 19 + 8467$?

5. Add together,—Twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-nine,—thirty-six,—eight thousand and nine,—twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-three,—five thousand and forty,—five hundred and seventy-eight thousand and forty-six,—four hundred and sixty,—forty thousand eight hundred and seven ?

6. Find the sum of—Six millions eight hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and two,—fifty thousand and seventeen,—ninety-six millions eight hundred and five thousand six hundred,—nineteen thousand and four,—eight millions six hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and forty,—five hundred and sixty-nine millions fifty-five thousand and sixty-three,—four hundred and three thousand seven hundred,—four hundred and nine.

7. A. borrowed from B. at one time £348, at another time £73, at another £157, at another £96 ; how much did he borrow in all ?

8. A gentleman planted upon his estate 846 elm trees, 7350 fir trees, 578 ash trees, 14282 oak trees, 389 birch trees, and 94 beech trees; how many did he plant in all?

9. A farmer has 14 horses, 19 cows, 36 young cattle, 25 calves, 500 sheep, 21 goats, and 18 pigs; what is the number of his live stock?

10. From the Creation to the departure from Egypt was 2513 years; from thence to the building of Solomon's Temple 487; to the Jewish captivity 398; to Alexander's conquest of Persia 273; to the Christian era 333; to the present year 1842; required the time from the creation?

11. Mary's fortune is £215, Margaret's £174, Eliza's £342, Jane's £269; how much is their brother John's fortune, who has as much as all his four sisters?

12. In the year 1830, the population of London was 1,474,069; of Dublin, 265,316; of Edinburgh & Leith, 162,156; of Glasgow, 202,426; of Liverpool, 189,242; of Birmingham, 146,986; of Manchester, 237,832; of Norwich, 61,110; of Bristol, 117,016; and of Leeds, 123,393; required the amount of the whole?

(¹) 109932. (²) 195621. (³) 8256161. (⁴) 200239. (⁵) 673210
 (⁶) 681832535. (⁷) 674. (⁸) 23539. (⁹) 633. (¹⁰) 5846.
 (¹¹) 1000. (¹²) 2979546.

SIMPLE SUBTRACTION

Is the method of finding the difference between two given numbers. The greater is called the *minuend*, the less the *subtrahend*. The number found is called the *remainder* or difference.

RULE. Write the less number under the greater,—units under units, tens under tens, &c. Begin at the units, and take each figure in the subtrahend from the figure above it in the minuend, and set down the remainder; but if any figure in the subtrahend be greater than the figure above it, add ten to the upper: subtract as before, and carry one to the under figure,—proceed in the same manner to the end.

EXAMPLES.

Minuend	87493652	From	74365921
Subtrahend	36033531	Take	47849136
Difference	51460121	Diff.	26536785
Proof	87493652	Proof	74365921

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(1)} \\ 853947689 \\ 310442552 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(2)} \\ 710948564 \\ 517290413 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(3)} \\ 74925869 \\ 28470316 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(4)} \\ 651940851 \\ 156073474 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(5)} \\ 809431789 \\ 216438274 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(6)} \\ 43709528 \\ 38072974 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(7)} \\ 90038593 \\ 60084608 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(8)} \\ 581302970 \\ 131207874 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(9)} \\ 809080700 \\ 62109201 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(10)} \\ 30498132 \\ 926139 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(11)} \\ 80003947 \\ 8092 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(12)} \\ 51800934 \\ 999085 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(13)} \\ 71324900 \\ 329603 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(14)} \\ 71009425 \\ 90478 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(15)} \\ 60034156 \\ 34157 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(16)} \\ 4000000 \\ 3999999 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(17)} \\ 63849573 \\ 6295618 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(18)} \\ 70938265 \\ 7086368 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$$

1. What is the difference between 8390000 & 901239 ?
2. What is the difference between 499679 & 1030547 ?
3. What is the difference between 90188 & 210043 ?
4. How much does 8540317200 exceed 8997485 ?
5. How much does 99999 want of 1000000 ?
6. From 8314050 subtract 748392 + 58396.
7. From 7000000 take 99999 + 777777.
8. From 63014 + 8579 take 14580 + 6495.
9. From 7408612 + 9483 take 2498758.
10. Subtract 12345678 from 100 millions.
11. A man born in 1715, died in 1798, what was his age ?
12. A man was 96 years old in 1833, when was he born ?

13. America was discovered in 1492, how long is it since ?
 14. Gunpowder was invented in 1400, how long is it since ?
 15. A. borrowed from B. £1000 of which he has since paid £419 how much remains unpaid ?
 16. D. borrowed 150£, but paid £75 of it at one time, and £38 at another, how much remains unpaid ?

SIMPLE MULTIPLICATION

Is a short method of performing addition : the number to be multiplied is called the *multiplicand* ; the number multiplied by is called the *multiplier* ; the result is called the *product* : — the multiplier and multiplicand are sometimes called *factors*.

RULE I. When the multiplier does not exceed 12, begin at the units place and multiply each figure of the multiplicand by the multiplier, carrying by tens as in addition.

EXAMPLES.

74935862	48529763	84952765
2	3	4
<u>149871724</u>	<u>145589289</u>	<u>339811060</u>

Multiplicand 785649	Multiply 874956
Multiplier 5	By 6
<u>Product 3928245</u>	<u>Product 5249736</u>

Multiply 837429156 ; by 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12.
 Multiply 837429156 ; by 3,2,5,4,8,7,6,12,11,9,10.

74963854 × 60	72954386 × 400.
53689472 × 80	38396857 × 7000.
4854293 × 500	95827694 × 90000.

RULE II. When the multiplier is greater than 12, but a composite number ; multiply by its component parts.

Mult. 74867384 by 14	Mult. 49526378 by 24
2	4
<u>149734768</u>	<u>198105512</u>
7	6
<u>1048143376</u>	<u>Product 1188633072</u>

as his age ?
 as he born ?

1. 748391576 $\times$ 18 = 13471048368.
2. 563427905 $\times$ 32 = 18029692960.
3. 479360587 $\times$ 36 = 17256981132.
4. 394857324 $\times$ 42 = 16584007608.
5. 684937246 $\times$ 48 = 32876987808.
6. 751385794 $\times$ 54 = 40574832876.
7. 429536287 $\times$ 63 = 27060786081.
8. 570854838 $\times$ 72 = 41101548336.
9. 749385627 $\times$ 84 = 62948392668.
10. 563728564 $\times$ 96 = 54117942144.
11. 748526395 $\times$ 108 = 80840850660.
12. 351965748 $\times$ 121 = 42587855508.
13. 648374829 $\times$ 132 = 85585477428.
14. 574926385 $\times$ 144 = 82789399440.

RULE III. When the multiplier is not a composite number, or consists of several figures, multiply by each figure separately, taking care to place the first figure of each product directly under the figure you multiply by, then add the products.

Mult. 3210421765 by 235. Mult. 4876948600 by 407500.

235	Proof.	407500	Proof.
<u>16052108825</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>243847430</u>	<u>4</u>
9631265295	1 X 4	341386402	7 X 7
6420843530	4	195077944	4
<u>754449114775</u>		<u>1987356554500000</u>	

1. 74851963 $\times$ 43 = 3218634409.
2. 38274539 $\times$ 57 = 2181648723.
3. 38056918 $\times$ 238 = 9057546484.
4. 91847364 $\times$ 905 = 83121864420.
5. 48514967 $\times$ 870 = 42208021290.
6. 57493685 $\times$ 642 = 36910945770.
7. 7846529 $\times$ 4372 = 34305024788.
8. 5319476 $\times$ 8006 = 42587724856.
9. 8736582 $\times$ 70500 = 615929031000.
10. 4517847 $\times$ 394000 = 1780031718000.
11. 6085700 $\times$ 90580 = 551242706000.
12. 3916000 $\times$ 2700500 = 10575158000000.
13. 8450549 $\times$ 15463 = 130670839187.
14. 5195463 $\times$ 600080 = 3117698487040.

1. How many stones, each a foot square, will pave a floor 40 feet long and 32 feet broad?

2. My income is 29£ per week, what is that per annum?

3. How many letters in a volume of 436 pages, each page 39 lines, and each line 52 letters?

4. 87 parishes are each assessed £37, what is the whole assessment?

5. How many sheaves in a field containing 3276 shocks, each 12 sheaves?

6. Ninety-six persons have a legacy divided among them, and the share of each is £354; what was the legacy?

7. How many grains of wheat will fill 987 bushels, when one bushel contains 675,000 grains?

8. If the number of students at the College of Edinburgh be on an average 1856, and each expend £30 for his maintenance, besides £12 for class-fees and books; how much money is thus circulated in Edinburgh?

9. If the number of newspapers published each week in Great Britain be 578, and of each on an average 1145 copies are sold, how many are sold in a year?

10. If the number of hackney-coaches in London be 1200, and each earns 13 shillings per day, how many shillings will they earn in a year of 365 days?

11. A gentleman gave his daughter a scrutoire, in which were 12 drawers, each having six divisions, and in each division £134; what was the lady's fortune?

12. How many miles will a man walk in 56 years, supposing him to travel 6 miles per day, and that every year consists of 365 days?

(¹) 1280. (²) £1508. (³) 884208. (⁴) £3219. (⁵) 39312.

(⁶) £33984. (⁷) 666225000. (⁸) £77952. (⁹) 34414120.

(¹⁰) 5694000.s. (¹¹) £9648. (¹²) 122640.

SIMPLE DIVISION

Is the method of finding how often one number is contained in another.

The number we divide by is called the *divisor*, the number to be divided, the *dividend*, and the result, the *quotient*.

RULE I.—When the divisor is not greater than 12, divide mentally.

	Dividend.
Divisor. 2)	46283274
Quotient.	23141637
	2

Proof. 46283274

	Dividend.
Divisor. 3)	47286492
Quotient.	15762164
	3

Proof. 47286492

te number, or
re separately,
ct directly un-
cts.

00 by 407500.

00 Proof.

4
7X7

4

00000

409.

723.

484.

4420.

1290.

5770.

24788.

24856.

031000.

1718000.

706000.

58000000.

339187.

3487040.

will pave a floor

at per annum?

1. 852956150746 $\div$ 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12.
2. 573860941258 $\div$ 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12.
3. 945172384963 $\div$ 4,3,8,2,9,6,5,7,12,11,10.

RULE II.—When the divisor is a composite number, divide by its component parts.—*Note*, to find the true remainder, multiply the last remainder by the first divisor, to this add the first remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2) 74263849 \div 14 \\ \hline 7) 37131924 - 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \frac{p}{14} \\
 \text{Quot. } 5304560 - 4 \\
 \hline
 \text{Rem. } 4 \times 2 + 1 = 9
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4) 27548634 \div 20 \\ \hline 5) 6887158 - 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \frac{14}{14} \\
 \text{Quot. } 1377431 - 3 \\
 \hline
 \text{Rem. } 3 \times 4 + 2 = 14
 \end{array}$$

1. 7438952617 $\div$ 18 = 413275145 $\frac{7}{18}$
2. 8507281935 $\div$ 24 = 354470080 $\frac{15}{24}$
3. 5194637084 $\div$ 28 = 185522753
4. 9305263820 $\div$ 35 = 265864680 $\frac{20}{35}$
5. 6714832156 $\div$ 42 = 159876956 $\frac{4}{42}$
6. 3750984719 $\div$ 54 = 96462679 $\frac{3}{54}$
7. 1938527492 $\div$ 63 = 30770277 $\frac{1}{63}$
8. 5409182561 $\div$ 72 = 75127535 $\frac{1}{72}$
9. 4738509127 $\div$ 81 = 58500112 $\frac{5}{81}$
10. 7294850642 $\div$ 84 = 86843460 $\frac{2}{84}$
11. 3710538274 $\div$ 96 = 38651440 $\frac{34}{96}$
12. 8593250750 $\div$ 99 = 86800512 $\frac{6}{99}$
13. 5148365083 $\div$ 108 = 47670047 $\frac{7}{108}$
14. 6039147815 $\div$ 110 = 54901343 $\frac{5}{110}$
15. 4718052938 $\div$ 132 = 35742825 $\frac{38}{132}$
16. 9403678195 $\div$ 144 = 65303320 $\frac{15}{144}$

RULE III.—When the divisor is not a composite number—Draw a curve on each side of the dividend, and place the divisor on the left of it.—Take the least number of figures on the left of the dividend, that will contain the divisor; find how many times they contain it, and place the number in the quotient on the right of the dividend.

Multiply the divisor by the figure placed in the quotient. subtract the product from the assumed figures, and to the remainder annex the next figure of the dividend.—Divide the number thus obtained in the same manner, and so on till all the figures of the dividend are used.

Divisor. Dividend. Quot.
 7486)487698472(65148
 44916

65148 $\frac{144}{7486}$ Ans.
 7486

Proof.

1
 7X6

1

38538

37430

11084

7486

35987

29944

60432

59888

Remainder 544

487698472 Proof.

391432

521184

260592

458036

487698472 Proof.

1.	58396274	÷ 31	=	1883750 $\frac{24}{31}$
2.	60837425	÷ 46	=	1322552 $\frac{33}{46}$
3.	27419538	÷ 53	=	517349 $\frac{41}{53}$
4.	40381694	÷ 67	=	602711 $\frac{57}{67}$
5.	19507431	÷ 74	=	263613 $\frac{92}{74}$
6.	34182947	÷ 85	=	402152 $\frac{27}{85}$
7.	70546152	÷ 97	=	727279 $\frac{89}{97}$
8.	174963081	÷ 217	=	806281 $\frac{104}{217}$
9.	410589475	÷ 308	=	133382 $\frac{210}{308}$
10.	764127542	÷ 470	=	162580 $\frac{66}{470}$
11.	519380257	÷ 526	=	987414 $\frac{203}{526}$
12.	873154963	÷ 691	=	1263610 $\frac{53}{691}$
13.	249375016	÷ 705	=	353723 $\frac{301}{705}$
14.	931842790	÷ 852	=	1093712 $\frac{83}{852}$
15.	838140819	÷ 4081	=	2053761 $\frac{383}{4081}$
16.	481093600	÷ 5830	=	82520 $\frac{90}{5830}$
17.	743725482	÷ 7153	=	103973 $\frac{613}{7153}$
18.	619430528	÷ 9007	=	687721 $\frac{124}{9007}$
19.	951653000	÷ 8700	=	109385 $\frac{35}{8700}$
20.	765419364	÷ 43742	=	17498 $\frac{1024}{43742}$
21.	919008500	÷ 708000	=	1298 $\frac{40}{708000}$
22.	674851680	÷ 81030	=	8328 $\frac{384}{81030}$
23.	752087000	÷ 66500	=	11309 $\frac{75}{66500}$
24.	548300000	÷ 53080	=	10329 $\frac{217}{53080}$
25.	390542000	÷ 427000	=	914 $\frac{144}{427000}$

number, divide
 the remainder,
 and to this add the

334 ÷ 20

158-2 } $\frac{14}{20}$
 431-3 }

+2=14

5.7
 0.1
 3

0.1

6.4

5.3

7.1

5.4

2.5

0.2

0.3

2.8

7.1

3.1

5.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

0.1

1. My yearly income is £3648, what is that per week?
 2. If a floor 40 feet long require 1280 stones, each a square foot, to pave it, what is its length?
 3. The number of letters in a quarto volume which contained 4465 in a page, were 3,393,400; how many pages and sheets were in it?
 4. Great Britain and Ireland contain a population of 27,000,000, and their surface is 117,670 square miles, how many inhabitants is that on an average to the square mile?
 5. France contains a population of 32,800,000, at the rate of 160 to the square mile, how many square miles does France contain?
 6. A multiplier is 789, and product 6,678,885; required the multiplicand?
 7. If the hackney coaches of Edinburgh earn 985,500 shillings a year, at the rate of 15s each per day, what is the number of coaches?
 8. If a pigeon fly at the rate of 56 miles an hour, what time would it take between Edinburgh and the cape of Good Hope, a distance of 5544 miles?
 9. A captain, mate, and 56 men, take a prize worth £40,020, how much will every one receive, supposing them all to share alike?
 10. How many miles is a person living in Edinburgh carried eastward in an hour, in consequence of the earth's diurnal revolution, supposing it performed in 24 hours, and that the parallel of Edinburgh is 13,990 miles?
- (¹) £70²/₃. (²) 32. (³) 760p. or 95s. (⁴) 230 nearly. (⁵) 205000.
 (⁶) 8465. (⁷) 180. (⁸) 99. (⁹) £690. (¹⁰) 582¹/₂

SUPPLEMENT TO MULTIPLICATION & DIVISION.

I. When the multiplier contains a fraction.

RULE.—First multiply by the *upper* figure of the fraction, and divide the product by the under figure; then multiply by the integer, and add the product to the quotient.

Mult. 6487536 by $8\frac{2}{3}$ Mult. 538267 by $406\frac{1}{8}$

5)19462608

3892521²/₃

51900288

55792809²/₃ Prod.

8)2691335

336416⁷/₈

3229602

2153068

218672618⁷/₈ Prod.

t per week ?
s, each a square
me which con-
w many pages
pulation of 27,
niles, how many
e mile ?
000, at the rate
les does France
3,885; required

rn 985,500 shil-
what is the num-

s an hour, what
e cape of Good

ize worth £40,-
sing them all to

Edinburgh car-
he earth's diur-
hours, and that

rly. (°) 205000.
°) 582 $\frac{1}{2}$

& DIVISION.

of the fraction,
hen multiply by

7 by 406 $\frac{1}{2}$

6 $\frac{1}{2}$

5

6 $\frac{1}{2}$

2

Prod.

1.	5839086	×	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	28275887.
2.	7183673	×	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	55873465 $\frac{1}{2}$.
3.	4920527	×	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	32803513 $\frac{1}{2}$.
4.	2176493	×	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	1360308 $\frac{1}{2}$.
5.	8431956	×	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	89137820 $\frac{1}{2}$.
6.	3065472	×	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	37092211 $\frac{1}{2}$.
7.	4936582	×	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	2879672 $\frac{1}{2}$.
8.	3405274	×	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	171236635 $\frac{1}{2}$.
9.	7580924	×	614 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	4661320644 $\frac{1}{2}$.
10.	4718360	×	302 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	1425781113 $\frac{1}{2}$.
11.	9374250	×	540 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	5068969450.
12.	1852148	×	800 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	1482721646 $\frac{1}{2}$.

II. When the divisor contains a fraction.

RULE.—Multiply both the dividend and the divisor by the *under* figure of the fraction, taking in the upper figure to the product of the *divisor*; then divide.

Divide 487654 by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{1}{2}) \quad 487654 \\ \underline{5} \qquad \qquad 5 \\ 16 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2) 2438270 \\ \hline 8) 1219135 \\ \hline 152391\frac{1}{2} \text{ Quot.} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

Divide 7458 by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\frac{1}{2}) \quad 7458 \\ \underline{6} \qquad \qquad 6 \text{ Quot.} \\ 53) \quad 44748(844\frac{1}{2} \\ \underline{424} \\ 234 \\ \underline{212} \\ 228 \\ \underline{212} \\ 16 \text{ Rem.} \end{array}$$

1.	7493185	÷	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	1665152 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2.	2704526	÷	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	309088 $\frac{1}{2}$.
3.	6571492	÷	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	803577 $\frac{1}{2}$.
4.	5149300	÷	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	6436625.
5.	6381753	÷	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	505485 $\frac{1}{2}$.
6.	1437016	÷	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	15807170.
7.	4913628	÷	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	1427191 $\frac{1}{2}$.
8.	5174095	÷	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	86091 $\frac{1}{2}$.
9.	7438624	÷	524 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	141751 $\frac{1}{2}$.
10.	3751393	÷	800 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	4685 $\frac{1}{2}$.
11.	8407439	÷	780 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	10768 $\frac{1}{2}$.
12.	6734082	÷	274 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	24540 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES IN THE SIMPLE RULES.

1. Lent to A. £30, to B. £48, to C. £120, to D. £209, to E. £44, to F. £1340, how much have I lent in all?

Ans. £1791.

2. A gentleman has £40 per week, how much is that per year?

Ans. £2080.

3. Sir Isaac Newton was born in 1642, and died in 1727; what was his age?

Ans. 85.

4. A plantation consists of 10,656 trees, planted in 96 rows, how many trees does each row contain?

Ans. 111.

5. A person whose fortune was £5000, gave his eldest son £909, his second son £808, and each of his other 3 sons £625; how much has he left?

Ans. £1408.

6. 7412 eggs were packed in 34 casks, how many did each cask contain?

Ans. 218.

7. How many stones, each a foot square, will pave a court, measuring 99 feet by 49?

Ans. 4851.

8. A man born in 1829, when will he be 68 years of age?

Ans. 1897.

9. A field contained 32 acres, and produced 1664 bushels of grain; how much was that per acre?

Ans. 52 bush.

10. My farm, last year, produced 526 bushels of wheat, 147 bushels of barley, 78 of beans, 100 of pease, 274 of oats; how many bushels had I in all?

Ans. 1125.

11. A certain county contains 124,440 acres, and 20,740 inhabitants, how many acres are there to each?

Ans. 6.

12. What number divided by 27, will have for quotient 1111?

Ans. 29997.

13. If a man walk every day 2 hours, at 3 miles an hour, how many miles will he walk in a year?

Ans. 2190.

14. Borrowed from A. sixty-three pounds, from B. twenty-nine, from C. three hundred and forty-eight, and from D. one thousand and four; how much did I borrow in all?

Ans. £1444.

15. How many days are in the 12 calendar months?

Ans. 365.

16. What is the difference between twice $5 + 20$, and twice $20 + 5$?

Ans. 15.

17. Three boys, A. B. and C. won together 97 marbles at play; now, if the number of marbles B. won be added to the number C. won, they will make 60; and, if the number A. won be added to the number B. won, they will make 62: how many marbles did each boy win separately?

Ans. A. 37, B. 25, C. 35.

18. Surnames were first authorised to be used in Scotland by a parliament held at Forfar in 1061; how long is it since? this being 1842.

781 *Ans.* years.

PLE RULES.

20, to D. £209,
at in all?

Ans. £1791.

much is that per

Ans. £2080.

d died in 1727;

Ans. 85.

nted in 96 rows,

Ans. 111.

re his eldest son

his other 3 sons

Ans. £1408.

v many did each

Ans. 218.

ill pave a court,

Ans. 4851.

8 years of age?

Ans. 1897.

ed 1664 bushels

Ans. 52 bush.

s of wheat, 147

74 of oats; how

Ans. 1125.

, and 20,740 in-

Ans. 6.

r quotient 1111?

Ans. 29997.

miles an hour,

Ans. 2190.

from B. twenty-

nd from D. one

l? *Ans.* £1444.

nths? *Ans.* 365.

+ 20, and twice

Ans. 15.

97 marbles at

be added to the

the number A.

make 62: how

, B. 25, C. 35.

ed in Scotland

long is it since?

31 *Ans.* years.

19. A merchant has 960 pieces of cotton, containing 264 yards each; how many yards has he? *Ans.* 25680.

20. A gentleman's income is £2000 per year, how much may he spend per day, and save £540 at the year's end? *Ans.* £4.

21. The figures now used in arithmetic were brought into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia in 991, and Lord Napier invented Logarithms in 1594; how many years intervened? *Ans.* 603.

22. What is the difference between six dozen of dozens, and half a dozen of dozens? *Ans.* 792.

23. The sun's diameter is 890,000 miles, and the earth's 7970; required the difference? *Ans.* 882,030.

24. How many seeds were produced by a bean which had 14 stems, each stem 19 pods, and each pod 6 seeds? *Ans.* 1596.

25. What is the difference between the area of a floor 50 feet by 34, and the joint areas of two floors, each one half of these dimensions? *Ans.* 850 feet.

26. What is the annual number of deaths in the world, supposing its population to be twelve hundred millions, and that every year one out of 33 dies? *Ans.* 36,363,636.

27. A ship bound to a port 800 miles distant, after sailing forward 256 miles, is driven back 58 miles; she then gets forward 156, and is driven back 180 miles; again she gets forward 680, and is driven back 56: how far is she distant from her port? *Ans.* 62 miles.

28. How much is 1 billion greater than 197,840,605? *Ans.* 999,802,159,395.

29. The sum of £5000 is to be raised from 12 counties, in each county are 6 townships; how much must each township contribute? *Ans.* £96.

30. How many pins will a boy point in a week, who works 8 hours per day, and points 16000 pins in an hour? *Ans.* 768,000.

31. The art of printing was discovered in the year 1449, how long is it since, this being 1842? *Ans.* 393 years.

32. How many strokes does the hammer of a clock strike in a day, and how many in a year of 365 days? *Ans.* 156 per day, 56940 per year.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is Arithmetic? By what are all numbers expressed? What do you mean by number? What is the meaning of unit or unity? What is a whole number? Of what does a fraction

consist? What is meant by an integer? What is an even number? What is an odd number? What is an abstract number? What is a concrete number? What is a simple number? What is a compound number? What is a composite number? What are the fundamental rules of arithmetic? What is meant by Numeration? What do you mean by Notation? What is simple Addition? How should the numbers be placed? What is the number found called? What is simple Subtraction? What is the greater number called? What is the less number called? How do you place the numbers in subtraction? What is simple Multiplication? What is the number to be multiplied called? What is the number you multiply by called? What is the number arising from the operation called? What are the multiplicand and multiplier sometimes called? How do you multiply when the multiplier does not exceed 12? How do you multiply when the multiplier exceeds 12, but is found in the multiplication table? When the multiplier is not in the table, or consists of several figures, how do you proceed? How do you multiply when there is a fraction in the multiplier? What is simple Division? What is the number to be divided called? What is the number you divide by called? What is the result of the operation called? How do you divide when the divisor does not exceed 12? How do you divide when the divisor exceeds 12, but is a composite number? How do you divide when there is a fraction in the divisor?

PART II.

COMPOUND ADDITION

Is the operation of adding two or more numbers of different denominations.

RULE.—Write numbers of the same denomination under each other; find the sum of the right hand column, which divide by as many of that name as make one of the next higher; place the remainder, if any, below the column added, and carry the quotient to the next.

Proceed in the same manner with the remaining denominations to the last, which add as abstract numbers.

What is an even
an abstract num-
a simple num-
is a composite
s of arithmetic?
ou mean by No-
ould the numbers
1? What is sim-
er called? What
e the numbers in
n? What is the
the number you
ising from the o-
d and multiplier
en the multiplier
when the multipli-
on table? When
f several figures,
when there is a
Division? What
the number you
operation called?
xceed 12? How
ut is a composite
a fraction in the

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
247	10	11½	410	19	6½	246	11	6½
381	17	6½	794	13	11	371	16	4½
148	12	9½	421	12	7½	713	10	11½
412	16	7½	876	17	10½	465	17	10½
319	11	11½	768	18	4	654	13	9½
470	19	9½	216	16	4½	892	16	11
1981	9	8½	3489	18	8½	3345	7	6½
1733	18	9	3078	19	2	3098	15	11½
1981	9	8½	3489	18	8½	3345	7	6½

(¹)	(²)	(³)	(⁴)
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
54 16 9½	54 17 8½	17 13 6½	43 14 11½
45 8 6½	67 12 10	80 19 7½	96 17 6½
62 15 7½	54 18 7½	56 8 10	57 16 7½
19 17 8	19 9 6½	63 15 8½	75 13 5½
63 9 10½	95 10 4	49 7 3	58 19 10½
67 14 5½	47 18 11½	95 14 9½	84 15 8½

(⁵)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁸)
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
33 17 6½	34 12 7½	81 16 7½	14 12 4½
50 6 11	8 17 8½	37 14 6½	75 8 11
43 18 5½	95 6 11	70 15 9½	9 15 8½
79 15 8½	7 14 6½	48 17 8½	63 7 5
94 9 10	80 10 4½	54 13 4½	8 16 7½
65 13 4½	6 9 10	45 17 3½	81 9 10
76 12 8½	74 15 3½	63 12 9½	9 13 6½

Numbers of different

omination under
column, which di-
the next higher;
a added, and car-

aining denomina-
ers.

(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹¹)	(¹²)
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
447 16 8½	584 17 6½	473 15 10	160 15 8½
763 14 6½	419 15 7½	516 8 7½	905 11 2½
618 15 7½	372 8 11	190 14 6½	384 7 9½
290 10 3	106 14 3½	740 17 8½	841 16 4
206 18 5½	890 16 8½	305 9 4½	426 8 7½
341 13 9	247 9 4½	864 18 11½	273 10 3½
178 17 4½	671 11 10	252 6 9	739 14 11

(¹³)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)	(¹⁶)
758 15 4½	426 10 3½	547 13 6	748 15 8½
190 13 9½	581 16 4½	670 14 8½	160 10 7½
614 17 6½	103 10 10	418 10 7½	848 18 4½
423 18 3½	874 15 7½	385 18 4½	520 17 9½
271 11 5½	240 17 3	836 13 5½	473 14 5½
542 14 8½	718 13 6½	203 19 2	968 19 3½
305 13 2½	361 14 6½	784 14 9½	255 10 10½
824 16 1½	718 18 11	351 17 4½	847 18 8½

(¹⁷)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁹)	(²⁰)
749 14 8½	374 14 3½	748 13 7½	304 16 7½
420 17 5½	857 16 8½	409 7 10	82 5 4
368 10 7½	260 17 11	83 14 6½	740 12 8½
573 18 4	538 13 7½	950 8 11	16 8 5
149 15 3½	741 8 10½	16 19 2½	853 17 3½
954 17 10½	479 15 4½	862 6 5	74 6 10
507 13 9½	152 19 6½	45 10 8½	523 10 7½
475 19 4½	604 7 6	531 5 4	65 9 6

(²¹)	(²²)	(²³)
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4385 16 7	347 14 8	74931 12 4
504 10 8½	7802 8 5½	180 7 6½
86470 8 3	90 15 7½	19 14 11
79 15 10	18417 6 3½	38574 6 5½
95314 6 5½	281 17 10	3150 17 9
851 17 9	65164 9 4½	406 5 8½
24 3 4½	58 13 6½	48385 12 3
74300 18 6	7630 8 1½	20 10 7½
162 5 11½	25 14 11	4817 4 10

1. What is the sum of £43 17 4½, £817 6 10½, £6 12 0½, £510 8 6, £73 17 5½, £18 10 11½, £425 18 7½?

Ans. £1896 11 10½

2. What is the sum of £516 14 10½, £90 8 5½, £8 7 3, £3710 5 6, £436 0 10½, £15 19 4, £7 6 6½?

Ans. £4785 2 10

3. Add £4 13 6, £73 9 11½, £7 18, £0 15 6½, £46 9 11½, £5 11 0½, £20 10, £8 19 7½.

Ans. £168 7 7½

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(18)} \\ 748\ 15\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 160\ 10\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 848\ 18\ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 520\ 17\ 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 473\ 14\ 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 968\ 19\ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 255\ 10\ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 847\ 18\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(19)} \\ 304\ 16\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 82\ 5\ 4 \\ 740\ 12\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 16\ 8\ 5 \\ 853\ 17\ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 74\ 6\ 10 \\ 523\ 10\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 65\ 9\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}^{(12)} \\ \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 74931\ 12\ 4 \\ 180\ 7\ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 19\ 14\ 11 \\ 88574\ 6\ 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 3150\ 17\ 9 \\ 406\ 5\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 48385\ 12\ 3 \\ 20\ 10\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 4817\ 4\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$$

$8\ 10\frac{1}{2}, £6\ 12\ 0\frac{1}{2}$
 $8\ 7\frac{1}{2}?$
 $£1896\ 11\ 10\frac{1}{2}$
 $90\ 8\ 5\frac{1}{2}, £8\ 7\ 3\frac{1}{2}?$
Ans. $£4785\ 2\ 10$
 $5\ 6\frac{1}{2}, £46\ 9\ 11\frac{1}{2}$
Ans. $£168\ 7\ 7\frac{1}{2}$

4. Add $£436\ 15\ 8\frac{1}{2}, £75\ 7\ 10, £4\ 0\ 6\frac{1}{2}, £1630\ 12, £45\ 17\ 0\frac{1}{2}, £500, £68\ 14\ 3\frac{1}{2}, £5\ 8\ 10$. *Ans.* $£2766\ 16\ 3$.

5. Find the sum of $£90\ 12\ 6\frac{1}{2}, £8\ 19\ 11\frac{1}{2}, £67\ 8\ 4, £26\ 16\ 10\frac{1}{2}, £9\ 12\ 8\frac{1}{2}, £63\ 13\ 11, £8\ 8\ 9, £81\ 12\ 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Ans. $£357\ 5\ 7\frac{1}{2}$.

6. What do these three sums of money amount to, the 1st is $£11\ 19\ 6$, the 2d is 21 guineas, the 3d is three half-guineas and a crown?

Ans. $£35\ 17$.

7. A servant went to market and laid out on tea $£1\ 14\ 8\frac{1}{2}$; on coffee 18s. 6d.; on sugar $£2\ 0\ 6$; on beef 27s.; on mutton 36s.; on veal 9. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; on various other articles 25s.; how much did he lay out in all?

Ans. $£9\ 11$.

8. A man lent his friend at different times these several sums, viz: $£25\ 15, £8\ 7\ 6, £36\ 14\ 10$, and fourscore and nineteen pounds, half a guinea, and a shilling, how much did he lend in all?

Ans. $£170\ 8\ 10$.

9. Paid for ground to build a house $£200$, mason's bill $£324\ 17\ 6$, carpenter's $£483\ 8\ 9$, slater's $£98\ 13\ 4$, smith's $£10\ 18\ 9$, glazier's $£48\ 7\ 10$, at what must I sell it to gain $£100$?

Ans. $£1266\ 6\ 2$.

10. A clerk, having been sent out for the payment of some bills, received from A. $£23\ 12\ 6$, from B. $£31\ 17\ 10$, from C. $£19\ 18\ 8$, from D. $£46\ 10\ 3$, from E. $£17\ 13\ 9$, and from F. $£15\ 15$; how much did he receive in all?

Ans. $£155\ 8$.

COMPOUND SUBTRACTION

Is the method of finding the difference between two compound numbers.

RULE. Write like names under one another. Begin at the right hand and subtract each number of the subtrahend from that of the like name in the minuend; but if the under number be greater, subtract it from the value of the next higher name, add the remainder to the upper number, and write the sum below; but in this case carry 1 to the under figure of the next name.

Minuend.	27 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	From	38 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	372 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Subtrahend.	19 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Take	27 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Difference.	8 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Diff.	10 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
.Proof.	27 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Proof.	38 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	372 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

⁽¹⁾			⁽²⁾			⁽³⁾			⁽⁴⁾		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
73	18	4½	43	8	2½	685	13	0½	814	19	3
27	5	7½	17	11	9½	419	15	3½	45	8	6½

⁽⁵⁾			⁽⁶⁾			⁽⁷⁾			⁽⁸⁾		
85	10	3½	70	3	0½	714	6	3	600	10	11½
19	10	10½	8	14	8½	190	11	10½	419	17	4½

⁽⁹⁾			⁽¹⁰⁾			⁽¹¹⁾			⁽¹²⁾		
90	5	10	53	19	2	631	11	7½	914	6	3
55	13	1½	17	3	11½	236	15	8½	615	11	4½

⁽¹³⁾			⁽¹⁴⁾			⁽¹⁵⁾			⁽¹⁶⁾		
10	0	11	24	19	0	560	0	0	708	0	0
1	15	2½	9	5	1½	96	0	4	199	19	0½

⁽¹⁷⁾			⁽¹⁸⁾			⁽¹⁹⁾			⁽²⁰⁾		
94	13	5½	65	14	7½	874	17	8½	563	17	7½
28	16	8½	16	17	9½	489	18	11½	278	17	8½

⁽²¹⁾			⁽²²⁾			⁽²³⁾			⁽²⁴⁾		
70	0	0	80	0	0	500	0	0	700	0	0
40	0	1½	19	19	0½	90	0	11½	9	19	11½

⁽²⁵⁾			⁽²⁶⁾			⁽²⁷⁾			⁽²⁸⁾		
54	13	6	30	10	5½	705	17	8½	914	11	8½
48	14	9½	9	12	10½	418	6	10½	219	13	8½

⁽²⁹⁾			⁽³⁰⁾			⁽³¹⁾			⁽³²⁾		
83	11	11½	95	3	10	400	0	0	690	10	0
11	11	11½	5	19	0½	9	0	0½	99	9	9½

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(')} \\ \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 814 \quad 19 \quad 3 \\ 45 \quad 8 \quad 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1. What is the difference between £589 15 8½, and £748 13 6¼?

2. What is the difference between £35 19 11¼, and £35 19 2¼?

3. From £1, subtract 1 1½.

4. Borrowed £10, of which I have paid £3 3 3¼, how much am I still in debt?

5. How much is the sum of £11 11 11¼ less than £12?

6. £1000—£135 15+£74 8 7½+£209 12 11¼.

7. £43 4 8¼+£78 12 4—£100 16 9½+£8 7 8¼.

8. What sum added to £83 13 4½ will make £100?

9. A horse in his harness is worth £30 10, out of it £19 19 9, what is the value of the harness?

10. I lent a friend £100; and have received from him in cash £43 17 6, in goods £46 2 8½, how much does he owe me?

11. Borrowed from a neighbour at one time £27 16 6, at another time £6 12; but I have since paid him twice the amount of the latter sum, and £10 besides, how much do I still owe him?

12. A gentleman's yearly income is £500;—his household expences £294 13 7¼, rent £54 13 6, taxes £20 11 8¼, servant's wages £25 17 11, tradesmen's accounts £52 11 7¼, and incidental expences £24 17 11¼; how much does he save?

Ans. £26 13 8.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{('')} \\ 600 \quad 10 \quad 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 419 \quad 17 \quad 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{('')} \\ 914 \quad 6 \quad 3 \\ 615 \quad 11 \quad 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{('')} \\ 708 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ 199 \quad 19 \quad 0\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{('')} \\ 563 \quad 17 \quad 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 278 \quad 17 \quad 8\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{('')} \\ 700 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ 9 \quad 19 \quad 11\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{('')} \\ 914 \quad 11 \quad 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 219 \quad 13 \quad 8\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{('')} \\ 690 \quad 10 \quad 0 \\ 99 \quad 9 \quad 9\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

COMPOUND MULTIPLICATION

Is the operation of multiplying a compound quantity by a simple number.

RULE I. When the multiplier does not exceed 12, place it under the lowest denomination of the multiplicand, then multiply, and carry as in compound addition.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mult.	74	18	7¼	38	9	5¼	658	12	10¼
By			2			4			7
Ans.	149	17	3¼	153	17	9	4611	11	1¼

1. Multiply £678 17 8¼ by 4, 2, 7, 3, 5, 8, 6, 10, 9, 12, 11.

2. — 945 8 7¼ — 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

RULE II. When the multiplier is a composite number, multiply by its component parts.

Mult. 8 15 $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 24

 52 13 9
 4
210 15 0 Ans.Mult. 5 8 $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 35

 27 1 $11\frac{1}{2}$
 7
189 13 $10\frac{1}{2}$ Ans.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1.	14 Pairs of gloves,....@	2	9	Ans.	1	18	6	
2.	15 yds. nankeen,.....@	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
3.	16 Handkerchiefs,.....@	7	8	"	6	2	8	
4.	18 Gallons wine,.....@	14	9	"	13	5	6	
5.	20 yds. moleskin,.....@	4	9	"	4	15	0	
6.	21 Quires paper,.....@	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
7.	22 yds. calico,.....@	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
8.	24 Pairs boots,.....@	13	6	"	16	4	0	
9.	25 Bushels oats,.....@	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
10.	27 Ounces bark,.....@	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$		
11.	28 Quarto volumes,....@	1	12	10	"	45	19	4
12.	30 Pairs shoes,.....@	8	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"	13	3	9	
13.	32 Bushels wheat,.....@	5	3	"	8	8	0	
14.	33 Days' wages,.....@	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	"	7	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
15.	35 yds. linen,.....@	2	11	"	5	2	1	
16.	36 Horses,.....@	14	17	8	"	535	16	0
17.	40 yds. ribbon,.....@	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	12	6	
18.	42 Sheep,.....@	1	2	3	"	46	14	6
19.	44 Pairs stockings,.....@	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	6	17	6	
20.	45 yds. silk,.....@	5	10	"	13	2	6	
21.	48 Gallons brandy,....@	16	7	"	39	16	0	
22.	49 lb. tobacco,.....@	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"	3	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
23.	50 lb. sugar,.....@		$8\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	16	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
24.	54 Maps,.....@	17	6	"	47	5	0	
25.	56 cwt. sugar,.....@	4	13	6	"	261	16	0
26.	60 Norwich shawls,....@	11	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	34	2	6	
27.	63 yds. silk,.....@	4	10	"	15	4	6	
28.	64 Barrels beer,.....@	1	8	0	"	89	12	0
29.	66 Arithmetics,.....@	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"	5	14	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
30.	70 lbs. tea,.....@	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	15	6	3	
31.	72 Acres land,.....@	2	17	6	"	207	0	0
32.	77 pairs shoes,.....@	9	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	35	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
33.	80 Quarts rum,.....@	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	"	7	18	4	
34.	84 Hats,.....@	18	9	"	78	15	0	
35.	88 lbs. cloves,.....@	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"	10	16	4	
36.	90 Bottles wine,.....@	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$	"	11	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$	

$4\frac{1}{2}$ by 35
5

$11\frac{1}{2}$
7

3 $10\frac{1}{2}$ Ans.

£	s.	d.
Ans. 1	18	6
" 1	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
" 6	2	8
" 13	5	6
" 4	15	0
" 1	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$
" 1	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$
" 16	4	0
" 1	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$
" 12	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
" 45	19	4
" 13	3	9
" 8	8	0
" 7	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$
" 5	2	1
" 535	16	0
" 1	12	6
" 46	14	6
" 6	17	6
" 13	2	6
" 39	16	0
" 3	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$
" 1	16	$5\frac{1}{2}$
" 47	5	0
" 261	16	0
" 34	2	6
" 15	4	6
" 89	12	0
" 5	14	$1\frac{1}{2}$
" 15	6	3
" 207	0	0
" 35	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$
" 7	18	4
" 78	15	0
" 10	16	4
" 11	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 37. 96 yds. broad cloth,....@ | 1 5 3 | " 121 4 0 |
| 38. 100 Watches,.....@ | 4 17 8 | " 488 6 8 |
| 39. 108 Deals,.....@ | 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " 6 12 9 |
| 40. 120 Oxen,.....@ | 9 13 5 | " 1160 10 0 |
| 41. 110 Firkins butter,.....@ | 2 8 10 | " 268 11 8 |
| 42. 121 Ewes,.....@ | 17 11 | " 108 7 11 |
| 43. 132 Stones beef,.....@ | 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " 22 5 |
| 44. 144 Dozens eggs,.....@ | 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " 4 7 0 |

RULE III. When the multiplier is not a composite number; multiply by the component parts of the number nearest to it, and the multiplicand by what the given number is greater or less, and add or subtract accordingly.

Mult. 2 14 $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 38

or thus.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 14 \ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 14 \ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \ 7 \ 9 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \ 18 \ 6 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 98 \ 6 \ 6 \\ 5 \ 9 \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 98 \ 6 \ 6 \\ 5 \ 9 \ 3 \end{array}} \right\} \text{add}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 109 \ 5 \ 0 \\ 5 \ 9 \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 109 \ 5 \ 0 \\ 5 \ 9 \ 3 \end{array}} \right\} \text{sub't.}$$

Ans. 103 15 9

Ans. 103 15 9

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 17 @ | 5 4 | Ans. 4 10 8 |
| 2. 31 @ | 10 $7\frac{1}{2}$ | " 16 9 $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. 39 @ | 2 15 6 | " 108 4 6 |
| 4. 47 @ | 17 10 | " 41 18 2 |
| 5. 58 @ | 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$ | " 1 16 3 |
| 6. 67 @ | 3 4 0 | " 214 8 0 |
| 7. 73 @ | 2 0 $11\frac{1}{2}$ | " 149 8 $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8. 78 @ | 3 10 | " 14 19 0 |
| 9. 85 @ | 7 $1\frac{1}{2}$ | " 30 5 $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10. 97 @ | 8 $9\frac{1}{2}$ | " 42 10 $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11. 102 @ | 1 9 | " 8 18 6 |
| 12. 107 @ | 15 $0\frac{1}{2}$ | " 80 11 $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 13. 113 @ | 5 6 3 | " 600 6 3 |
| 14. 122 @ | 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$ | " 1 13 $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 15. 128 @ | 1 0 6 | " 131 4 0 |
| 16. 134 @ | 1 $5\frac{1}{2}$ | " 9 15 5 |
| 17. 140 @ | 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$ | " 23 3 9 |
| 18. 146 @ | 3 10 1 | " 511 12 2 |
| 19. 150 @ | 17 8 | " 132 10 0 |
| 20. 153 @ | 6 10 | " 52 5 6 |

NOTE.—Multiplication by large numbers can also be performed, but such questions are more easily solved by practice.

563 yds. at 15 7 per yd.

$$\begin{array}{r} s. \quad d. \\ 15 \quad 7 \times 3 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad 15 \quad 10 \times 6 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \quad 18 \quad 4 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 389 \quad 11 \quad 8 \text{ price of } 500 \\ 46 \quad 15 \quad 0 \text{ price of } 60 \\ 2 \quad 6 \quad 9 \text{ price of } 3 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{438 \quad 13 \quad 5 \text{ price of } 563}}$$

6248 yds. @ 3 5 per yd.

$$\begin{array}{r} s. \quad d. \\ 3 \quad 5 \times 8 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 14 \quad 2 \times 4 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \quad 1 \quad 8 \times 2 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 170 \quad 16 \quad 8 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1025 \quad 0 \quad 0 \text{ price of } 6000 \\ 34 \quad 3 \quad 4 \text{ price of } 200 \\ 6 \quad 16 \quad 8 \text{ price of } 40 \\ 1 \quad 7 \quad 4 \text{ price of } 8 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{1067 \quad 7 \quad 4 \text{ price of } 6248}}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} £3 \quad 16 \quad 5 \times 435 & = & £1662 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ 10 \quad 7 \quad 4\frac{1}{2} \times 174 & = & 1804 \quad 3 \quad 3 \\ 4 \quad 12 \quad 10 \times 847 & = & 3931 \quad 0 \quad 10 \\ 5 \quad 8 \quad 3\frac{1}{2} \times 3740 & = & 20250 \quad 10 \quad 10 \\ 2 \quad 15 \quad 8 \times 6054 & = & 16850 \quad 6 \quad 0 \\ 6 \quad 14 \quad 9 \times 1507 & = & 10153 \quad 8 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

COMPOUND DIVISION.

Is the operation of dividing a compound quantity by a simple number, &c.

RULE I.—Divide the highest denomination of the dividend by the divisor, and reduce the remainder, if any, to the next inferior denomination, adding the given number of that name; divide this as before, and proceed in the same manner to the lowest denomination.

Divide £547 13 6½ by 4

$$\begin{array}{r} £ \quad s. \quad d. \\ 4 \overline{)547 \quad 13 \quad 6\frac{1}{2}} \\ \underline{136 \quad 18 \quad 4\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ans.} \end{array}$$

Divide £5149 13 8½ by 7

$$\begin{array}{r} £ \quad s. \quad d. \\ 7 \overline{)5149 \quad 13 \quad 8\frac{1}{2}} \\ \underline{735 \quad 13 \quad 4\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ans.} \end{array}$$

Divide £7498 17 5½ by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,

Divide £91078 8 3½ by 4, 3, 2, 8, 7, 6, 5, 12, 11, 9, 10.

RULE II. When the divisor is a composite number, divide by its component parts.

COMPOUND DIVISION.

3 5 per yd.

× 8

2 × 4

3 × 2

0 price of 6000

4 price of 200

8 price of 40

4 price of 8

4 price of 6248

1 3

3 3

9 10

10 10

6 0

8 3

divided by a simple

of the dividend

any, to the next

order of that name;

in the same manner to the

9 13 8½ by 7

c. d.

13 8½

3 4½ — 4 Ans.

9, 10, 11, 12,

12, 11, 9, 10.

number, divide

1.	£375	16	8	÷	25	=	£15	0	8
2.	816	13	7½	÷	36	=	22	13	8½ ½
3.	493	17	6¾	÷	45	=	10	19	6 ⅓
4.	904	9	3	÷	54	=	16	14	11½ ½
5.	562	15	8½	÷	60	=	9	7	7 ⅓
6.	100	7	0	÷	63	=	1	11	10½ ½
7.	750	10	0	÷	70	=	10	14	5 ¼
8.	417	9	8	÷	72	=	5	15	11½ ½
9.	5173	14	7½	÷	77	=	67	3	9¾ ¾
10.	4805	8	9	÷	81	=	59	6	6¼ ⅓
11.	1364	13	6¾	÷	90	=	15	3	3 ⅓
12.	8559	0	0	÷	99	=	86	7	3¼ ⅓
13.	3256	18	0	÷	110	=	29	12	1¾ ⅓
14.	9037	15	8	÷	121	=	74	13	10 ⅓
15.	7830	0	0	÷	132	=	59	6	4¼ ⅓
16.	5107	16	0	÷	144	=	35	9	5

17. If 30 yards of cloth cost £37 15, what is the price of 1 yard?
Ans. £1 5 2.

18. If 36 lb. tea cost £9 1 6, what is the price of 1 lb?
Ans. 5s. 0½d.

19. If 42 yards linen cost £5 0 7½, what is the price of 1 yard?
Ans. 2s. 4¾d.

20. Divide £25 10 5 equally among 50 persons.
Ans. 10s. 2½d.

21. Bought 63 yards silk for £17 6 6, what is that per yard?
Ans. 5s. 6d.

22. Bought 72 cwt. sugar for £243 16, what is that per cwt.?
Ans. £3 7 9.

23. Sold 84 yards calico for £5 8 6, how much is that per yard?
Ans. 1s. 3½d.

24. Sold 96 sheep for £84 16, at what was that a piece?
Ans. 17s. 8d.

25. Sold 100 acres land for £252 10, what was that per acre?
Ans. £2 10 6.

26. What is the price of 1 yd. when 120 cost £21 15?
Ans. 3. 7½d.

27. What is the value of 1 gallon rum at £58 6 for 132 gals?
Ans. 8s. 10d.

28. What is the price of sugar per lb. at £4 10 for 144 lb?
Ans. 7½d.

NOTE.—When the divisor is not a composite number, divide as in long division.

Divide £27 13 7½ by 17.

£ s. d. £ s. d.
 17)27 13 7½(1 12 6¼₁₇ans.

17

10

20

213

17

43

34

9

12

115

102

13

4

54

51

3

1. £743 16 5½ ÷
2. 514 13 7½ ÷
3. 180 6 4 ÷
4. 879 15 6 ÷
5. 426 11 3 ÷
6. 960 9 4½ ÷
7. 290 14 10 ÷
8. 704 12 3¾ ÷
9. 6538 10 9 ÷
10. 4063 9 11 ÷
11. 1952 0 8½ ÷
12. 8169 18 4 ÷
13. 7619 8 0 ÷
14. 5371 16 9 ÷
15. 3675 1 3¼ ÷
16. 8050 9 2 ÷
17. 5913 15 6¾ ÷
18. 4184 8 0 ÷

Divide £452 8 10¼ by 74.

£ s. d. £ s. d.
 74)452 8 10¼(6 2 3¼₇₄ans.

444

8

20

168

148

20

12

250

222

28

4

113

74

39

- 23 = £32 6 9½₂₃
- 37 = 13 18 2¼₃₇
- 43 = 4 3 10¼₄₃
- 52 = 16 18 4½
- 65 = 6 11 3
- 76 = 12 12 9₃₈
- 83 = 3 10 0½₈₃
- 97 = 7 5 3¼₉₇
- 131 = 49 18 3
- 165 = 24 12 6½₁₆₅
- 247 = 7 18 0½₂₄₇
- 365 = 22 7 8
- 416 = 18 6 3¾₄₁₆
- 508 = 10 11 5¾₅₀₈
- 629 = 5 16 10¼
- 760 = 10 11 10¼
- 809 = 7 6 2¼₈₀₉
- 951 = 4 8 0

2 8 10½ by 74.
£ s. d.
1(6 2 3½)ans.

19. £2700 19 11 ÷ 1609 = 1 13 6½ ¹¹¹/₁₆₀₉
20. 9067 9 7 ÷ 3205 = 2 16 7
21. 6543 15 7½ ÷ 4070 = 1 12 1½ ¹¹¹/₄₀₇₀
22. 1800 0 0 ÷ 5708 = 0 6 3½ ¹¹¹/₅₇₀₈
23. 7195 7 10 ÷ 6315 = 1 2 9½ ¹¹¹/₆₃₁₅
24. 3714 19 0 ÷ 7000 = 0 10 7½ ¹¹¹/₇₀₀₀
25. 2088 4 2 ÷ 8716 = 0 4 9½
26. 9154 12 0 ÷ 12072 = 0 15 2
27. 6307 15 4½ ÷ 50800 = 0 2 5½ ¹¹¹/₅₀₈₀₀
28. 8128 9 1 ÷ 83014 = 0 1 11½

29. What is cloth per yard, when 78 yds. cost £92 12 6?

Ans. £1 3 9.

30. What is wheat per quarter, when 85 qrs. cost £225 12 6?

Ans. £2 13 1 ¹/₁₇

31. Divide a prize of £2011 9 equally among 98 sailors.

Ans. £20 10 6

32. If I spend £70 4 in 2 years, how much is that per week?

Ans. 13s. 6d.

33. If you earn £47 2 11 in a year, what is that per day?

Ans. 2s. 7d.

34. Sold 119 gallons beer for £9 18 4, what was that per gallon?

Ans. 1s. 8d.

35. My yearly rent is £75, how much is that per week?

Ans. £1 8 10 ¹/₃

36. How much must I spend per day, to spend £300 a year?

Ans. 16s. 5½d. ¹/₃.

37. Bought 470 lambs for £180, how much is that a piece?

Ans. 7s. 7½d. ¹/₄

38. Divide £100 equally among 375 poor people.

Ans. 5s. 4d.

39. Bought 1 cwt. of tea for £30, what is that per lb.?

Ans. 5s. 4½d.

40. Sold 745 acres of wild land for £651 17 6, what was that per acre?

Ans. 17s. 6d.

RULE III. When the divisor is also a compound number, reduce both the divisor and dividend to the lowest name mentioned, and divide as in simple division.

6 9½ ¹²/₃
18 2½ ³⁴/₃
3 10½ ²⁰/₄
18 4½
11 3
12 9 ⁹/₈
10 0½ ⁸⁸/₃
5 3½ ⁸⁰/₉
18 3
12 6½ ²⁰/₁₆₀
18 0½ ²¹²/₂₄₇
7 8
6 3½ ³/₁₃
11 5½ ⁶⁴/₁₂₇
16 10½
11 10½
6 2½ ⁴⁷⁴/₁₆₀
8 0

Divide £6 8 3 by 3s. 4½d. Divide £99 8 5½ by £1 11 6½

s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 4½)	6 8 3	1 11 6½)	99 8 5½
12	20	20	20
—	—	—	—
40	128	31	1988
4	12	12	12
—	—	—	—
162	1539	378	23861
	4	4	4
	—	—	—
	162)6156(38 ans.	1515	95445(63 ans.
	486		9090
	—		—
	1296		4545
	1296		4545
	—		—

1. £113 12 6 ÷ £2 10 6 = 45 ans.
2. 52 18 6 ÷ 12 2 = 87 "
3. 11 5 0 ÷ 1 4½ = 163 7 11 "
4. 45 11 5½ ÷ 3 7½ = 250 "
5. 815 10 6 ÷ 8 7 6 = 97 37 11 "
6. 32 3 1½ ÷ 17 6 = 36½

7. How much cloth at 15s. 6½d. per yard can I buy for £95 11 7½? *Ans.* 123 yds.

8. How many dozens of wine at £2 2 6 per doz. can be bought for £297 10? *Ans.* 140 doz.

9. How many gallons of brandy may be purchased for £625 19 6 at 18s. 3d. per gallon? *Ans.* 686 gals.

10. The revenues of an hospital amount to £1807 yearly, how many boys will it maintain, if each boy cost £18 16 6½? *Ans.* 96 boys

11. A gentleman distributed £19 14 6 among some poor people, giving each 10s. 11½d., how many poor were there? *Ans.* 36

12. If a man gain 2s. 6d. per day, and spend 1s. 10½d. how many days must he labour to pay a debt of £11 7 6? *Ans.* 364

NOTE.—In Compound Multiplication and Division, when the multiplier or divisor contains a fraction, the rules are the same as those given for Simple Multiplication and Division.

by £1 11 6½

£ s. d.
99 8 5½
20

1988
12

23861
4

95445 (63 ans.)
9090

4545
4545

15 ans.
37 "
33 7 11 "
50 "
97 3 7 11 "
86 ½ "

rd can I buy for
Ans. 123 yds.
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Ans. 364

ad Division, when
the rules are the
on and Division.

1. £748 13 7½ × 8½ = £6363 15 9½
2. 817 14 9½ × 12½ = 10358 0 11½
3. 58 15 10 × 36½ = 2160 11 10½
4. 160 9 6½ × 70½ = 11333 13 10½ ¼
5. 94 12 8 × 84½ = 7988 12 7½ ½
6. 503 8 9½ × 110½ = 55756 0 11½ ¼
7. 80 16 10 × 144½ = 11711 18 8½
8. 953 11 5½ ÷ 6½ = 146 14 0½ ⅓
9. 74 7 3½ ÷ 11½ = 6 6 6½ ⅓
10. 817 15 8 ÷ 23½ = 34 13 10½ ⅓
11. 52 10 10 ÷ 65½ = 0 16 0 ⅓
12. 1760 17 4½ ÷ 81½ = 21 14 4 ⅓
13. 48 9 7 ÷ 137½ = 0 7 0½ ⅓
14. 506 11 11 ÷ 308½ = 1 12 10½ ⅓

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES IN THE COMPOUND RULES.

1. A person's income is £96 a-year, and he spends on an average £1 3 3½ per week; how much does he save yearly?
Ans. £35 7 9.
2. How much will the wages of 13 men amount to in 7 weeks, at 1s. 10d. per day each?
Ans. £50 1.
3. If scissors are bought at 4s. 9d. per dozen, and retailed at 6½d. per pair, how much is gained on 5 dozen?
Ans. 8s. 9d.
4. C. borrowed from D. £120, of which he has paid at one time £40, at another time £19 19 6, at another £16 8 4, at another £6 17 4, and at another £30, how much has he paid in all, and what remains to pay?
Ans. £113 5 2 paid, £6 14 10 to pay.
5. Divide £3 10 among 5 men and 6 women, and give each man thrice the share of a woman.
Ans. A man's share 10s. a woman's 3s. 4d.
6. A piece of cloth at 8s. 4d. per yard cost £18 15; how many yards were in it?
Ans. 45 yds.
7. What cost 9½ gallons, at 19s. 7½d. per gallon?
Ans. £9 3 11½ ¼.
8. A gentleman's income is £960; what should be his daily expenses to save £150 per annum?
Ans. £2 4 4½ ¾.
9. A gentleman gave £5 13 4 among some poor people, giving each 6s. 8d.; how many were there?
Ans. 17.
10. A workman earned on Monday 4s. 7d., on Tuesday 3s. 10d., on Wednesday 5s. 4d., on Thursday 2s. 6d., on Friday 6s. 2d., and on Saturday 3s. 8d., what did his week's wages amount to?
Ans. £1 6 1.

39 MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES IN THE COMPOUND RULES.

11. A labourer earns 15s. 6d. per week; how much should he spend per week, to save £11 for his house rent and clothes? *Ans.* 11s. 3d. $\frac{3}{5}$

12. A servant having contracted a debt of £2 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, allows 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of his wages to lie in his master's hands every week for the payment of it; in what time will this liquidate the debt? *Ans.* 59 weeks.

13. In 48 purses, each containing a joannes, a moidore, a half-guinea, and a half-crown, how many pounds? *Ans.* £182 8.

14. If 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cloth cost £8 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, what is that per yard? *Ans.* 12s. 11d.

15. Divide £394 11 7 among 5 men and a boy, and give the boy half of a man's share? *Ans.* A man's share £71 14 10, the boy's £35 17 5

16. A labourer's house-rent is £3 13 9 yearly; how much must he lay by weekly in order to pay it? *Ans.* 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

17. Lent £105, and received £66 14 8; how much is yet due to me? *Ans.* £38 5 4.

18. What is the price of 83 yards of India nankeen, at 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard? *Ans.* £7 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

19. A servant went to market with a ten-pound note, and bought as follows: beef 19s. 5d., mutton 7s. 6d., lamb 25s. 4d., vegetables 2s. 3d., eggs 3s. 4d., butter 14s. 8d., cheese 31s. 4d., how much did she bring home? *Ans.* £4 16 2.

20. Bought 96 pairs of stockings for £19 10; at what rate must I sell them per pair, to gain £4 4 6 by them? *Ans.* 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

21. Paid £88 13 for a lot of cloth measuring 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards; at what rate did I buy it per yard? *Ans.* £1 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.

22. A certain person said if he were to present each of his grand-children with three half-crowns, he should expend exactly £24 15; how many had he? *Ans.* 66.

23. A bankrupt compounds with his creditors at 13s. 6d. per £; how much will W. receive, to whom he owes £425? *Ans.* £286 17 6.

24. A person who spent at an average 18s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, saved £52 10 last year; required his income. *Ans.* £387 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

25. At a public dinner, the bill amounted to £16 10, each person paying 5s. 6d., how many dined? *Ans.* 60.

26. A piece of linen containing 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, was bought for £4 9 3, what was that per yard? *Ans.* 8s. 6d.

27. A merchant sold 50 yards linen at 3s. 9d., but allowed

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£1 5 $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.
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387 16 $10\frac{1}{2}$.
£10 10, each
Ans. 60.
as bought for
Ans. 8s. 6d.
, but allowed

a discount of $\frac{1}{10}$ for cash; how much did he receive for the linen?
Ans. £8 18 $\frac{1}{2}$.

28. After the death of a gentleman, it was found in his will, that he had left to his widow £800, to his eldest son £1080 16, to each of his other three sons £500 15 6, to each of his two daughters £300 14 9, to five of his near relatives each £50 12 6, to his servants £30 17 8, and to the poor of the parish £10 19 10; how much did he leave in all?
Ans. £4279 12.

29. Divide £26 3 $11\frac{1}{2}$ among 4 men, 6 women, and 8 children, giving each man double a woman, and each woman triple a child.

Ans. A child's share 10s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.—a woman's share £1 11 $5\frac{1}{4}$ —a man's share £3 2 $10\frac{1}{4}$.

30. A merchant paid £89 6 $5\frac{1}{2}$ for 5 pieces of cloth, each 25 yards; at what must he sell it per yard to gain £8 17 6 on the whole?
Ans. 15s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{3}$.

31. If a workman gains every week 18s. 6d., and spends 10s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; how much does he save in a year?
Ans. £21 2 6.

32. If a man earns 3s. 9d. per day, and spends 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; how much does he lay by in a year?
Ans. £37 5 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

33. A certain gentleman lays up every year £294 12 6, and spends daily £1 12 6—I desire to know his annual income.
Ans. £887 15.

34. A gentleman's annual income was £586 18 4; his household expenses in the same time amounted to £285 16 8, his rent was £65 16, taxes £14 16 10, servants' wages £56 18 6, tradesmen's accounts £42 13 9, and incidental expenses £14 10; how much did he save?
Ans. £106 6 7.

35. Received a guinea to pay an account of 16s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. what balance have I to return?
Ans. £4s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

36. If $9\frac{1}{16}$ yards cost £8 7 $7\frac{1}{2}$, what is that per yard?
Ans. 18s.

37. In what time will a debt of £9 16 be discharged by weekly payments of 3s. 6d.?
Ans. 56 weeks.

38. A gentleman left his whole effects, amounting to £25816 10, to his son and 11 nephews;—the son was to get $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole, the remainder was to be equally divided among his cousins: how much did the son get, and what did each of his cousins receive?
Ans. £5163 6 son, £1877 11 $3\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ each cousin.

39. A. B. and C. receive £89 19 $7\frac{1}{2}$, now A. and B. receive £64 6 $7\frac{1}{2}$, and B. and C. receive £55 10 10; how much does each receive?
Ans. A. £34 8 $9\frac{1}{2}$, B. £29 17 $10\frac{1}{2}$, C. £25 12 $11\frac{1}{2}$.

40. A merchant paid £64 18 for 288 yards cloth, which

getting damaged, he is content to lose £1 13 by it : at what must he sell it per yard ? *Ans.* 4s. 4½.

41. If a gentleman's income be £37 16 9 per week, and his expenses £25 12 6 ; how many weeks will he be in paying off a bond of £525 ? *Ans.* 42 $\frac{333}{4}$ weeks.

42. A. B. C. and D. together owe F. £1242 10 2½ : A. owes him £243 16 8½, B. owes £381 19 2½, and C. £497 11 7½ how much does D. owe him ? *Ans.* £119 2 8.

43. How many crowns, half-crowns, and sixpences, and of each an equal number, are in £20 ? *Ans.* 50.

44. A maid went to market with a five-pound note, and laid out on butcher meat 14s. 8½d., on cheese 8s. 5½d., on eggs 2s. 3d., on butter 3s. 4d., on tea 15s. 6d, and on sugar 5s. 2d. ; how much money ought she to have brought home ? *Ans.* £2 10 7.

45. Required the price of 20 horses, costing one with another £23 16 9½ each ? *Ans.* £476 15 10.

46. If a person's income be 4s. 6d. per day, and his expenses £71 1 6 per annum, how much does he lay up, or overspend per annum, and how much does he spend weekly ? *Ans.* £11 1 laid up, £1 7 4½ weekly expense.

47. How many lbs. of cotton wool, at 2s. 3½d may be bought for £43 6 3 ; and how may it be sold per lb., to gain £11 0 6 on the whole ? *Ans.* 378lb. Sold at 2s. 10½d.

48. A merchant bought broad cloth at 22s. 6d. per ell English ; how may he retail it per yard to clear 2d. on every shilling which it cost him ? *Ans.* 21s.

49. Bought 24 pieces of cloth, each containing 30 yards, for £840 17 6, and sold 400 yards of it at 24s. 3d. per yard ; how must I sell the remainder per yard to gain £84 2 6 upon the whole ? *Ans.* £1 7 6.

BILLS OF PARCELS, OR INVOICES.

A Bill of Parcels or Invoice is an account of goods given when bought, showing their quantity and price.

Quebec, July 27th, 1842.

Mr. Christian Hoffman,

Bought of John MacNider.

4 yards	Lawn,.....	@ 2s. 8d.....	£0	10	8
7 do.	Shalloon,.....	@ 1s. 7d.....	0	11	1
8 do.	Serge,.....	@ 1s. 8½.....	0	13	8
11 do.	Lace,.....	@ 7s. 4d.....	4	0	8
12 do.	Muslin,.....	@ 5s. 3d.....	3	3	0

£8 10 1

by it : at what

Ans. 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ s.

per week, and

will he be in

$42\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

$42\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$: A.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and C.

Ans. £119 2 8.

xpences, and of

Ans. 50.

ound note, and

ese 8s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., on

d, and on sugar

brought home ?

Ans. £2 10 7.

osting one with

Ans. £476 15 10.

day, and his ex.

es he lay up, or

spend weekly ?

weekly expense.

2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d may be

d per lb., to gain

old at 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.

6d. per ell En.

d. on every shil.

Ans. 21s.

ng 30 yards, for

3d. per yard ;

£84 2 6 upon

Ans. £1 7 6.

CES.

of goods given

e.

27th, 1842.

er.

.. £0 10 8

.. 0 11 1

.. 0 13 8

.. 4 0 8

.. 3 3 0

£8 19 1

Miss Gouinlock,

Bought of Henry Wholesale.

15 Yards Cambric, @ 8s. 3d. £

9 do. Satin, @ 7s. 6d.

24 do. Printed Calico, @ 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

11 do. Flowered Silk, @ 15s.

43 do. Irish Linen, @ 3s. 9d.

£27 10 6

Montreal, August 1st, 1842.

John Greatman, Esqr.

Bought of Messrs. Molson & Co.

36 Gallons Rum, @ 14s. 10d. £

18 do. Brandy, @ 18s. 6d.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ do. Malt Aqua, .. @ 12s. 0d.

45 Dozens Port Wine, .. @ 30s. 6d.

24 do. Lisbon do. .. @ 28s. 9d.

10 do. Mountain do. @ 20s. 0d.

£160 19 6

Mr. Timothy Trusty,

Bought of G. & J. Gouinlock.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards Superfine Black Cloth, @ 28s. 6d. £

12 do. do. Spanish blue, @ 30s.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ do. Fine narrow do. @ 9s. 6d.

17 do. Drab Cassimere, @ 6s. 4d.

4 lb. Young Hyson Tea, @ 4s. 9d.

25 lbs. Refined Sugar, @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.

£37 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. James Ruthven,

Bought of William Oliver.

14 Gallons Malt Aqua, @ 10s. 6d. £

13 do. Rum, @ 18s. 6d.

12 do. Hollands, @ 24s. 6d.

9 do. Brandy, @ 35s. 6d.

15 Dozens Port Wine, @ 42s. 6d.

10 do. Sherry, @ 39s. 6d.

£118 10 6

Mr. B. Parsons,

Bought of John Ruthven,

17	Reams large thick Post,....	@	41s. 7d...	£
23	do. small do. do.,.....	@	32s. 9d...	
13	do. Superfine laid Foolscap,	@	20s. 3d...	
16	do. Coloured 4to. Post,....	@	25s. 8½d.	
18	do. Wove Post,.....	@	24s. 11½d.	
21	do. Common Cap,.....	@	19s. 11d...	

£150 1 11

Toronto, 27th July, 1842.

Mr. Henry Williamson,

Bought of J. & W. Allan.

27½	Yards Superfine Black Cloth,	@	21s. 8d.	£
17½	do. Blue Cloth,.....	@	23s. 6d.	
15½	do. Olive do.....	@	14s. 9d.	
23½	do. Mixt do.....	@	17s. 10d.	
34½	do. Black Cassimere,.....	@	6s. 4½d.	

£94 0 2½

Mr. J. Anderson,

Bought of W. Bates, & Co.

13½	lbs. Green Tea,.....	@	9s. 6½d....	£
17½	" Hyson Skin,.....	@	7s. 3½d....	
26½	" Souchong,.....	@	8s. 11½d....	
19½	" Pekoe,.....	@	10s. 8½d....	
27	" Raw Sugar,.....	@	8½d....	
35	" Refined do.	@	11½d....	

£37 12 10½

Mr. Wm. Brown,

Bought of John Fisher,

56	Cwt. Raw Sugar, @	54s. 8d.....	£
29	Boxes Oranges, @	44s. 11½d.....	
5	do. Lemons, @	53s. 4½d.....	
150	Sugar Loaves, each 13½ lbs. @	10½d. per lb.	
1	Tierce of Molasses, 52½ gals. @	1s. 5½d. }	
	per gal.....		
1	Chest Black Tea, 87½ lbs. @	4s. 3½d. }	
	per lb.....		

£343 4 5½

Mr. George Thompson,

Bought of David Wright.

54½	Yards Super. Brussels Carpet @	4s. 10½d. £
71	" Fine " " @	3s. 9d....
67½	" Superfine English " @	2s. 11½d...
29½	" Fine " " @	2s. 1½d...
17½	" Floor Cloth,.....@	5s. 7½d...
15½	" ½ Crumb Cloth,.....@	8s. 9½d...
18	" Petersham.....@	15s.....
25	" Superfine Pilot Cloth.. @	7s. 6d....
10	" Fustian.....@	2s. 9d....

£75 9 0½

Mr. John Simpson,

Bought of R. Davidson.

52	Quarters Wheat,..... @	56s. 6d.....£
47	" Barley,..... @	43s. 5d.....
39	" Oats,..... @	32s. 8d.....
17	" Pease,..... @	25s. 3d.....
19	" Beans,..... @	23s. 8d.....
117	Stones Hay,..... @	9½d....

£361 4 1½

METHOD OF KEEPING A BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

1842.		REC'D.	PAID.
Jan. 1	Received for House expenses.....	5	
2	Paid for 3 bottles Port Wine @ 4s. 3d.....		12 9
3	" " Bread 2s. 3d.—Butter 1s.—Beef 5s...		8 3
4	" " Eggs 10½d.—Milk 2s.—two Fowls 2s		4 10½
6	" Grocer's bill £2 15s.—1 doz. Porter 5s...		3 0 0
7	" Postage of Letters 4s. 3d.—a Tea Pot 6s.		10 3
10	Received for the House.....	2 10	
11	Paid Butcher's account.....		1 17 6
12	" for Soap 1s. 8d.—Vegetables 7½d. Fish 2s		4 3½
15	" 1 gal. Rum 7s. 6d.—Mustard & Pepper 1s		8 6
20	Received for the House.....	3 5 6	
21	Paid for Potatoes 13s.—Milk 1s.—Postages 3s		17
25	" Tea 7s. 8d.—Biscuits 9½d.—1 Broom 2s.		10 5½
	Cash on hand.....£	2 17½	

N. B.—The next page must begin with the *Cash on Hand*

REDUCTION

Teaches to bring a number from one name, or denomination, into another, without altering its value.

I. To reduce a number from a higher name to a lower.

RULE.—Multiply by as many of the lower name as make one of the higher, and to the product add the number of the lower, if any.

II. To reduce a number from a lower name to a higher.

RULE.—Divide by as many of the lower as make one of the higher.

III. When the higher number does not contain an exact number of the lower.

RULE.—Reduce the given name to some lower one contained in that required, then divide by as many as will reduce it to the required name.

Note.—The following questions are answers to each other.

1. Reduce £738 to shillings.
2. Reduce £481 to shillings and pence.
3. Reduce £728 to shillings, pence, and farthings.
4. Reduce £74 17 9½ to farthings.
5. Reduce £83 7 8½ to half-pence.
6. Reduce 321 guineas to sixpences.

1. In 14760 shillings how many pounds?
2. In 115440 pence, how many shillings and pounds?
3. In 698880 farthings, how many pence, shillings, and pounds?
4. In 71893 farthings, how many pounds?
5. In 40025 halfpence, how many pounds?
6. In 13482 sixpences, how many guineas?

TROY WEIGHT.

1. Reduce 5698 lbs. to ounces and dwts.
2. Reduce 674 lbs. to ounces, dwts. and grains.
3. Reduce 29 lbs. 3 oz. 5 dwts. to dwts.
4. Reduce 72 lbs. 8 oz. 6 dwts. 16 grs. to grains.
5. Reduce 65 lbs. 9 grains to grains.

1. In 1367520 dwts. how many oz. and lbs.?
2. In 3862240 grains how many dwt. oz. and lbs.?
3. In 7025 dwts. how many lbs.?
4. In 418720 grains how many lbs.?
5. In 374409 grains how many lbs.?

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

1. Reduce 236 lb. to ounces, drams, and scruples.
2. Reduce 365 lb. to oz. dr. scr. and grains.
3. Reduce 64 lb. 8 oz. 2 dr. 1 sc. to scruples.
4. Reduce 13 lb. 6 oz. 7 dr. 1 sc. 18 gr. to grains.
5. Reduce 56 lb. 6 gr. to grains.
1. In 67968 scruples, how many dr. oz. and lb. ?
2. In 2102400 grains, how many dr. oz. and lb. ?
3. In 18631 scruples, how many dr. oz. and lb. ?
4. In 78218 grains, how many lb. ?
5. In 322566 grains, how many lb. ?

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

1. Reduce 572 tons to cwt. qrs. and lb.
2. Reduce 79 cwt. to qr. lb. oz. and drams.
3. Reduce 23 tons, 16 cwt. 2 qr. 13 lb. to ounces.
4. Reduce 4 tons, 17 cwt. 17 lb. 15 oz. to drams.
5. Reduce 27 cwt. 14 lb. to ounces.
1. In 1281280 lb. how many qr. cwt. and tons ?
2. In 2265088 drams, how many oz. lb. qr. and cwt. ?
3. In 854096 ounces, how many tons ?
4. In 2785776 drams, how many tons ?
5. In 48608 ounces how many cwt. ?

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

1. Reduce 51 qrs. 6 bus. 2 pecks, 1 gal. to gallons.
2. Reduce 79 qr. 7 bus. 3 pe. 1 gal. 2 qts. to quarts.
3. Reduce 37 bus. 3 pe. 1 gal. 1 pt. to pints.
4. Reduce 82 qr. 2 bus. 2 qts. 1 pint to pints.
5. Reduce 26 bus. 1 gal. to pints.
1. In 3317 gallons how many quarters ?
2. In 20478 quarts how many quarters ?
3. In 2425 pints how many bushels ?
4. In 42117 pints how many quarters ?
5. In 1672 pints how many bushels ?

LINEAL MEASURE.

1. Reduce 128 miles, 6 furlongs to poles.
2. Reduce 76 miles, 5 fur. 26 poles to yards.
3. Reduce 29 miles, 7 fur. 12 pls. 2 yds. 2 feet to inches.
4. Reduce 5 fur. 24 poles, 2 yds. 1 foot to lines.
5. Reduce 18 leagues, 1 mile, 3 fur. 18 pls. to feet.

1. In 41200 poles, how many miles ?
2. In 135003 yards, how many miles ?
3. In 1895352 inches, how many miles ?
4. In 533232 lines, how many furlongs ?
5. In 292677 feet, how many leagues ?

SQUARE MEASURE.

1. Reduce 89 acres, 2 roods, 14 poles, to poles.
2. Reduce 17 acres, 2 roods, 24 poles, to square yards.
3. Reduce 48 acres, 12 pls. 12 sq. yds. to sq. feet.
4. Reduce 26 ac. 1 ro. 3 pls. 14 yds. 6 ft. to feet.
5. Reduce 7 ac. 16 pls. 26 sq. yd. to sq. yards.
1. In 13374 poles, how many acres ?
2. In 85426 sq. yards, how many acres ?
3. In 1876455 sq. feet, how many acres ?
4. In 1152293 sq. feet, how many acres ?
5. In 34390 sq. yards, how many acres ?

CLOTH MEASURE.

1. Reduce 45 yards, 3. qrs. 1 inch, to inches.
2. Reduce 36 yds. 1 in. to inches.
3. Reduce 71 English ells, 4 qrs. 3 nl. to nails.
4. Reduce 24 Flemish ells, 1 qr. 1 in. to inches.
5. Reduce 75 French ells, 4 qr. 2 na. to nails.
1. In 1648 inches, how many yards ?
2. In 1297 inches, how many yards ?
3. In 1439 nails, how many English ells ?
4. In 658 inches, how many Flemish ells ?
5. In 1818 nails, how many French ells ?

HEAPED MEASURE.

1. Reduce 234 chaldrons to sacks and bushels.
2. Reduce 905 chaldrons to sacks, bus. pe. and gals.
3. Reduce 81 chal. 8 sacks, 2 bus. 1 pe. to pecks.
4. Reduce 27 chal. 6 sacks, 1 bus. 3 pe. 1 gal. to gallons.
1. In 8424 bushels, how many sacks and chaldrons ?
2. In 260640 gallons, how many pe. bus. sks. and chal. ?
3. In 11769 pecks, how many chaldrons ?
4. In 7935 gallons, how many chaldrons ?

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1. Reduce 126 cubic yards to cubic inches.
2. Reduce 85 solid yards, 17 solid feet, to solid inches.
3. Reduce 59 loads of hewn timber to solid inches.
4. Reduce 29 tons of shipping to cubic feet.

1. In 5878656 cubic inches, how many cubic yards?
2. In 3995136 solid inches, how many solid yards?
3. In 5097600 solid inches, how many loads of hewn timber?
4. In 1218 cubic feet, how many tons of shipping?

COTTON YARN, MEASURE.

1. Reduce 26 spindles, 3 hks. 4 sks. 26 thds., to threads.
2. Reduce 7 sp. 12 hks. 5 sk. 39 threads, to inches.

1. In 264106 threads, how many spindles?
2. In 4196826 inches, how many spindles?

FLAX YARN, MEASURE.

1. Reduce 34 spindles, 2 hsp. 3 heers, 1 cut, to threads.
2. Reduce 81 spin. 26 inches, to inches.

1. In 199560 threads, how many spindles?
2. In 41990426 inches how many spindles?

MOTION.

1. Reduce 8 signs, 16°, 26' to minutes.
2. Reduce 9 signs, 21°, 17', 14" to seconds.

1. In 15386 minutes, how many signs?
2. In 1048634 seconds, how many signs?

TIME MEASURE.

1. Reduce 1 Julian year to hours.
2. Reduce 1 leap year to minutes.
3. Reduce 1 solar year to seconds.
4. Reduce 181 days, 11 hours, 18 minutes, to minutes.
5. Reduce 166 days, 16 seconds, to seconds.

1. In 8766 hours, how many Julian years?
2. In 527040 minutes, how many leap years?
3. In 31,556,928 seconds, how many solar years?
4. In 261318 minutes, how many days?
5. In 14,515,216 seconds, how many days?

The following questions exemplify the 3rd Rule.

1. Reduce 128 English ells to yards.
2. Reduce 555 Flemish ells to English ells.
3. Reduce 314 half-crowns to shillings.
4. Reduce 216 moidores to sovereigns.
5. Reduce 810 angels to joannes'.

6. Reduce 864 marks to shillings.
7. Reduce 904 lbs. troy to lbs. avoirdupois.
1. In 160 yards, how many English ells?
2. In 333 English ells, how many Flemish ells?
3. In 785 shillings, how many half-crowns?
4. In 291 sov. 12 shil. how many moidores?
5. In 225 joanneses, how many angels?
6. In 11520 shillings, how many marks?
7. In 743 lb. avoird. 6040 gr. how many lb. troy?

ADDITION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(1) TROY WEIGHT.				(2) APOTH. WEIGHT.				(3) AVOIR. WEIGHT.			
lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	oz.	dr.	scr.	gr.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	oz.
17	8	16	13	14	7	0	16	35	1	24	13
85	5	17	21	85	3	1	9	74	2	16	10
34	10	8	18	47	6	2	15	23	0	8	6
73	7	14	5	70	1	0	8	96	1	20	15
47	9	13	19	36	5	2	17	18	2	15	9
62	4	19	14	93	4	1	6	65	1	9	10
59	6	5	22	28	2	0	12	57	0	14	7

(4) LINEAL MEASURE.				(5) CLOTH MEASURE.				(6) SQUARE MEASURE.			
mls.	fur.	po.	yds.	yds.	qr.	na.	in.	ac.	ro.	pe.	yds.
74	5	27	4	73	1	3	1	38	3	34	4
16	3	31	3	49	0	1	2	76	1	27	3
85	1	16	1	57	3	0	0	65	2	16	1
27	4	10	0	85	2	2	1	59	0	30	5
60	7	28	5	16	1	3	0	80	3	18	0
39	0	15	2	30	0	1	1	26	1	21	4
95	6	18	3	17	3	2	2	95	2	13	2

SUBTRACTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(1) TROY WEIGHT.				(2) AVOIR. WEIGHT.				(3) LINEAL MEASURE.			
lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	po.	yd.	ft.	in.
95	3	12	10	70	12	1	14	31	1	0	1
28	10	15	21	19	16	3	19	16	3	2	9

(°)				(°)				(°)			
SQUARE MEASURE.				MEAS. OF CAPACITY.				TIME.			
ac.	ro.	per.	yd.	bus.	pe.	gal.	pts.	da.	ho.	mi.	se.
70	1	24	2	64	3	0	3	53	14	31	17
48	3	37	5	17	3	1	5	8	14	52	38

MULTIPLICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. 18 lb. 6. oz. 13 dwt. 8 gr. $\times 8 = 148$ lb. 5 oz. 6 dwt. 16 gr.
2. 74 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lb. $\times 12 = 895$ tons 8 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lb.
3. 53 mi. 5 fur. 17 po. 4 yd. $\times 32 = 1717$ mi. 6 fur. 7 po. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yd.
4. 48 ac. 2 ro. 31 per. 3 yd. $\times 45 = 2191$ ac. 0 ro. 39 per. 14 yd.
5. 63 bus. 2 pe. 1 gal. 6 pts. $\times 66 = 4205$ bus. 1 pe. 1 gal. 4 pts.
6. 85 da. 9 ho. 25 mi. 9 sec. $\times 84 = 7172$ da. 23 ho. 12 mi. 36 sec.

DIVISION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. 63 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lb. 13 oz. $\div 5 = 12$ cwt. 2 qr. 21 lb. 9 oz.
2. 75 ac. 3 ro. 19 per. $4\frac{1}{2}$ yd. $\div 9 = 8$ ac. 1 ro. 28 per. 24 yd.
3. 59 bus. 1 pe. 1 gal. 5 pts. $\div 24 = 2$ bus. 1 pe. 1 gal. $6\frac{1}{4}$ pts.
4. 84 lb. 9 oz. 11 dwt. 18 gr. $\div 84 = 1$ lb. 0 oz. 2 dwt. $6\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
5. 97 mi. 3 fur. 35 po. 3 yd. $\div 65 = 1$ mi. 3 fur. 39 po. $5\frac{3}{5}$ yd.
6. 83 da. 17 ho. 45 mi. 30 sec. $\div 73 = 1$ da. 3 ho. 31 mi. $51\frac{7}{3}$ sec.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

1. In £51, how many shillings, groats, pence, sixpences and half pence? *Ans.* 1020s. 3060 gr. 12240 p. 2040 sixp. 24480 halfp.
2. How large is an estate consisting of 10 farms, each measuring upon an average 148 acres, 2 ro. 25 per. 26 sq. yds? *Ans.* 1486 a. 2 r. 18 p. 18 yds.
3. A piece of silk measured 42 yds. 3qrs., and there were sold of it, at different times, 10 yds. 3 qr. 3 na.—9 yds. 1 qr. 2 na.—12 yds. 2 qr. 1 na., how much remained? *Ans.* 9 yds. 3 qr. 2 na.
4. How many hhds. of sugar, each $11\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. will be contained in 141,680 lbs.? *Ans.* 110.
5. In 25 moidores, how many shillings, pence, twopences, sixpences, crowns, half-crowns, threepences, and farthings? *Ans.* 675s. 8100p. 4050 twop. 1350 sixp. 135 cr. 270 halfc. 2700 threep. 32400 far.
6. How far will a man travel in 52 days, at the rate of 35 miles, 5 furlongs, and 36 poles per day? *Ans.* 1858 m. 2 fur. 32 po.

7. How many seconds are in one year, of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 48 seconds? *Ans.* 31556928 sec.

8. What is the weight of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hhds. at 4 cwt. 3 qr. 11 lb. per hhd.? *Ans.* 32 cwt. 2 qr. $25\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

9. How many canisters, each holding 12 lb., can I fill out of 25 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lb. of tea? *Ans.* 240 canisters.

10. How many inches will reach round the terrestrial globe, it being 360 degrees; each degree being $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles? *Ans.* 1585267200 inches.

11. A common of 500 acres is to be divided among 5 proprietors, according to the value of their estates which border upon it, A. gets $59\frac{1}{2}$ acres, B. $76\frac{1}{2}$ acres, C. 106 a. 2 r. 16 p., D. 94 a. 0 r. 38 p. and E. the rest, required his share? *Ans.* 163 a. 1 r. 26 per.

12. If 13 silver spoons weigh 1 lb. 7 oz. 13 dwt. 6 gr. what is the weight of one? *Ans.* 1 oz. 10 dwt. 6 gr.

13. In £147, how many nobles, pence, sixpences, half-crowns, and shillings? *Ans.* 441 no. 35280 pen. 5880 sixp. 1176 h. c. 2940 sh.

14. The distance between London and Edinburgh is 390 miles, how often will a coach-wheel of 15 feet circumference revolve in performing the journey? *Ans.* 137,280 times.

15. How many small enclosures, each 8 ac. 2 ro. and 27 per. can be made out of a common, containing 260 acres, and 10 poles? *Ans.* 30 enclosures.

16. How many spoons, each 2 oz. 6 dwt. can be made out of an old silver vessel, weighing 5 lb. 2 oz. 2 dwt.? *Ans.* 27.

17. In £26 how many crowns, half-crowns, and sixpences, and of each an equal number? *Ans.* 65 of each.

18. In a puncheon of rum (84 gals.) how many gallons, quarts, and pints, and of each an equal number? *Ans.* $61\frac{1}{4}$ of each.

19. What is the weight of an English shilling, 1 lb. of silver being coined into 66 shillings? *Ans.* 3 dwt. $15\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

20. What is the weight of a sterling sovereign, 1 lb. of gold being coined into $46\frac{1}{3}$ sovereigns? *Ans.* 5 dwt. $3\frac{1}{3}$ grs.

21. Light runs through the space of 1000 diameters of the earth in one minute; how many yards is that, supposing the the diameter of the earth to be 8000 miles? *Ans.* 14,080,000,000 yards.

22. How many yards of cloth, eight qrs. broad will line a piece of tapestry that is 24 feet long, and 8 feet broad? *Ans.* $10\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

23. In 20 guineas, and the same number of half guineas quarter guineas, crowns, half crowns, and shillings; how many half pence? *Ans.* 21720 halfpence.

24. Two men depart from the same place; the one goes directly north 14 miles per day; the other south, 22 miles per day; how far are they asunder on the 24th day?

Ans. 864 miles.

25. How many farthings are there in 2222 pieces, each 3s. 10½d.?

Ans. 413292 farthings.

26. A gentleman's expenses are on an average £1 14 6½ per day, how many days will £630 7 8½ meet his expenditure?

Ans. 365 days.

27. What is the difference between 10 square miles, and 10 miles square?

Ans. 90 square miles.

28. In general, a township in Canada, is 12 miles square; how many acres are in a township?

Ans. 92,160 acres.

29. One day, to my surprise, said a young lady, I found my pocket expenses since the 1st of January, amounted to £15 10s.; now grandma' allows me only 7s. 9d. per week for pocket money; pray tell me on what day of the year I made this discovery, and how many weeks after the 1st of January?

Ans. Oct. 7th—40 weeks.

30. How many lbs. of silver in 2 dozen dishes, each dish weighing 25 oz. 15 dwts., and 2 dozen plates, each 15 oz. 15 dwts. 22 grains?

Ans. 83 lbs. 1 oz. 2 dwts.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN THE COM- POUND RULES AND REDUCTION.

What is compound Addition? How do you place the numbers to be added? What is compound Subtraction? Do you place the numbers the same as in addition? What is compound Multiplication? When the multiplier does not exceed 12 how do you multiply? When the multiplier is a composite number what do you multiply by? When the multiplier is not a composite number, how do you proceed? What is compound Division? Are not the varieties of compound division similar to those of compound Multiplication? Yes, and they all prove each other. How do you know a compound Multiplication question from a compound Division one? *Ans.* When the price of one is given, to find the price of any greater number, it is Multiplication; and when the price of several is given, to find the price of one, it is Division. Are not the compound rules very useful ones? *Ans.* Yes, to be well acquainted with them is essentially necessary in common life and for mercantile calculations. What is a Bill of Parcels, or Invoice? What is Reduction? How do you reduce a number from a higher name to a lower? How do you reduce a number from a lower name to a higher? How do you reduce pounds to shillings, pence and farthings? How do you reduce

farthings to pence, shillings and pounds? Repeat Troy weight table. What articles are weighed by Troy weight? Repeat Apothecaries' weight. What is this weight used for? Repeat Avoirdupois weight. For what purposes is it used? Repeat the general measure of capacity. What articles are measured by it? Repeat Lineal measure. What is the use of this measure? Repeat Square measure. What is the use of Square measure? Repeat Cloth measure. For what is it used? Repeat Time measure. What is measured by it? Repeat the 12 Calendar months. How do you remember the number of days in each?

PART III.

SIMPLE PROPORTION.

Four numbers are proportional, when the first contains the second as often as the third contains the fourth; or when the first, multiplied by any number, contain the second as often as the third, multiplied by the same numbers, contains the fourth.

RULE FOR STATING.

The three given numbers must be placed in one line. First write down the given quantity of the thing sought; that is, of yards, if yards be sought; of money, if money be sought, &c.

If the number sought is to be greater than that written down, place the greater of the other two towards the right hand; but if it is to be less, place the less on the right hand of the other.

RULE FOR WORKING.

The two like terms are first to be reduced to the same name, and the other to the lowest name in it.

Then multiply the two right hand terms together, and divide the product by the left hand term; the quotient will be the answer of the same name with the term first written down, or of the name it was reduced to.

If 12 acres of land maintain 16 horses, how many horses will 27 acres maintain?

ac.	ac.	hor.
12	: 27	:: 16
		16

Write 16 horses first, because horses are sought; and as 27 acres will maintain more horses than 12 acres, write the greater, 27, towards the right of 12.

12)432

ans. 36 horses

If 24 horses be maintained on hay for a certain sum, when hay is at 10d. per stone, how many will be maintained for the same sum when the price of hay is 1s. per stone?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{d.} & \text{d.} & \text{hors.} \\ 12 & : 10 & :: 24 \\ & & 10 \end{array}$$

After writing 24 horses, then fewer will be maintained, because the hay is dearer, therefore the less, 10d., is written to the right of 12d.

(240)

ans. 20 hors.

NOTE.—If the first term, (which is always the divisor,) and either of the other two, are measured by the same number, divide them by it, and use the quotients instead of them. Technically, this is called cancelling, and it is of the greatest importance to get pupils to understand it thoroughly, as it shortens the work in many questions, in various rules.

If 57 yards of cloth cost £55 4 4½;
what will 152 yards come to?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{yd.} & \text{yd.} & \text{£ s. d.} \\ 57 : 152 : & 55 & 4 \ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 19 & 8 & 18 \ 8 \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ & & 8 \end{array}$$

Ans. 147 5 0

In this question 3 divides 57 down to 19, and £55 4 4½ to £18 8 1½; again, 19 divides or cancels 152 to 8; hence £18 8 1½ multiplied by 8 must be the Ans.—always draw a horizontal line through the figures you cancel.

A man's yearly wages are £37 4 1;
what are they for 73 days?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{days.} & \text{da.} & \text{£ s. d.} \\ 365 : 73 : & 37 & 4 \ 1 \\ 5 & & \end{array}$$

Ans. £7 8 9½

Here 73 cancels 365 down to 5; hence £37 4 1 divided by 5 gives the Ans.

What will 100 yards cloth come to,
when 48 yards cost £15 12 4?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{yd.} & \text{yd.} & \text{£ s. d.} \\ 48 : 108 : & 15 & 12 \ 4 \\ 4 & 9 & 9 \end{array}$$

4)140 11 0

Ans. £35 2 0

Here 12 cancels 48 and 108 down to 4 and 9, therefore £15 12 4 multiplied by 9 and divided by 4 gives the Ans.

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432

36 horses

1. If 4 yards of cloth cost 3s., what will 24 yards cost ?*
Ans. 18s.
2. If 24 yards of cloth cost 18s., what will 4 yards cost ?
Ans. 3s.
3. If I get 4 yards of cloth for 3s. how many will I get for 18s. ?
Ans. 24.
4. If I get 24 yards for 18s., how many will I get for 3s.
Ans. 4.
5. If 24 yds. cloth cost 36s., what will 141 yds. cost ?
Ans. £10 11 6.
6. If 8 yds. cost 32s., what will 51 yds. cost ?
Ans. £10 4 0.
7. If 7 lb. cost 25s., what will 49 lb. cost ?
Ans. £8 15 0.
8. If 17 yds. of cloth cost £4 5, what will 307 yds. come to ?
Ans. £76 15 0
9. If 100 yds. of serge cost £5 8 4, what will 37 yds cost ?
Ans. £2 0 1.
10. If 68 yds. cloth cost £17 19 10, what will 7 yds. cost ?
Ans. £1 17 0½
11. If 57 yds. of linen cost £8 11, what will 98 yds 3 qrs. cost ?
Ans. £14 16 3.
12. If 19 lb. of tea cost £4 15, what will 3 cwt. 17 lb. cost ?
Ans. £88 5.
13. What must I pay for 475 gals. sherry, when 138 gals. cost £65 11 ?
Ans. £225 12 0
14. When velvet is 18s. 6d. per yd. what will 6 nls. cost ?
Ans. 6s. 11½d.
15. If 3 yds. of broad cloth cost £4 8 3, what will 24½ yds. cost ?
Ans. £36 0 8½
16. If 24½ yds. of cloth cost £36 0 8½, what is the price of 3 yds ?
17. If I pay £36 0 8½ for 24½ yds. of cloth, what quantity can I purchase for £4 8 3 ?
18. If I pay £12 8 for 16 yds. of rich flowered silk, what quantity can I purchase for £111 12 ?
Ans. 144 yds.
19. How much steel may be bought for £9 16 10½, when 14 lbs. cost 10s. 11½d. ?
Ans. 2 cwt. 1 qr.
20. What is the price of 3 pieces of cloth, each containing 25 yds., at £4 19 11½ for 17 yds. ?
Ans. £22 0 11½ ½.
21. What do a man's wages amount to in 148 days, at £28 a year ?
Ans. £10 19 4½ 7.

* The three following questions are deduced from this, and every example admits of being varied in the same manner.

When the terms of a question are so connected, that while one is increased the other increases, or is diminished the other diminishes, the question is said to be in *direct* proportion. But if, while the one is in-

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Ans. 18s.

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Ans. 4.

. cost ?

£10 11 6.

£10 4 0.

s. £8 15 0.

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£76 15 0

will 37 yds

s. £2 0 1.

7 yds. cost?

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£14 16 3.

17 lb. cost?

Ans. £88 5.

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22. Find the value of 4 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lb. of cheese, at 65s. 4d. per cwt.

Ans. £15 18 6.

23. Find the value of 1725 stones of hay, at 64s. per 100 stones.

Ans. £55 4 0.

24. What is the price of 57 ells English, at £1 9 2 for 25 yards ?

Ans. £4 3 1½.

25. What is the price of 12 pieces of cloth, each containing 25½ yds. at £20 4 8 for 47 ells Flemish ?

Ans. £175 12 10 ¼.

26. What is the price of 56 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lb. of sugar, at 15s. 4½d. for 18 lb. ?

Ans. £272 1 0½.

27. What is the price of 3031 gals. of beer, at £4 6 7 for 54 gals. ?

Ans. £242 19 10½ ¼.

28. What is the price of 207 acres, 15 perches of land, at £26 17 6 per acre ?

Ans. £5565 12 10½ ¾.

29. What is the price of 17 gallons of oil, at £37 16 for 84 gallons ?

Ans. £7 13 0.

30. What is the price of 574 gals. of wine, at £4 2 6 for 49 gals. ?

Ans. £48 6 5½.

31. What is the price of 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lb. of sugar, at 4s. 4½d. for 11 lb.

Ans. £17 12 4½ ½.

32. If 43 yds. superfine cloth cost £64 7 6, how many yds. may be bought for £193 2 6 ?

Ans. 129.

33. If 10½ yds. velveteen cost £1 11 6, what will 27½ yds. come to ?

Ans. £4 3 8.

34. If 7 cwt. 3 qrs. of tobacco cost £86 16, what will 23 cwt. 1 qr. come to ?

Ans. £260 8.

35. How much will 3½ stones of cheese come to, at £4 13 4, per cwt. ?

Ans. £2 0 10.

36. What is the price of 7 pieces of silver, each 4 lb. 15 dwts., at £18 18 for 72 ounces ?

Ans. £89 11 6½.

37. If 42 men perform a piece of work in 108 days, in what time will 72 men do it ?

Ans. 63 days.

38. If 57 masons build a house in 156 days, in what time will 37 masons do the same ?

Ans. 240½ days.

39. How many yds. of broad cloth, at 15s. per yd. are equal in value to 24 reams of paper, at 17s. 6d. per ream ?

Ans. 28 yds.

40. If I get 1800 lb. of tobacco carried 64 miles for 30s., how many miles can I have 1200 carried for the same money ?

Ans. 96 miles.

41. If 12 men consume a certain quantity of provisions in

creased the other diminishes, or the contrary, the question is said to be *inverse proportion*.—The first thirty-six examples are direct, the next ten inverse; the others are direct and inverse promiscuously. The rule for stating is so constructed as to suit both direct and inverse alike.

15 days, how long will the same quantity serve 20 men at that rate? *Ans.* 9 days.

42. If 136 masons can build a fort in 28 days, how many must be employed to finish one equally strong in 8 days?

Ans. 476 masons.

43. If 28 reapers finish a harvest in 36 days, how many reapers will do it in 9 days? *Ans.* 112 reapers.

44. If 18 men mow a meadow in 4 days, how many will mow it in 9 days? *Ans.* 8 mowers.

45. How many lbs. at 2s. 9d., are equal in value to 110 lbs., at 4s. 6d.? *Ans.* 180 lbs.

46. A butcher buys a piece of linen, measuring 26 yds. at 2s. 7d. per yd., how much beef, at 10s. 8d. per stone, must he give in return? *Ans.* 6 st. 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

47. If $9\frac{1}{4}$ yards of broad cloth cost £7 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ what will 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. of the same cost? *Ans.* £25 9 10.

48. If I lend a friend £100 for 12 months, how long should he lend me £150 to requite my kindness? *Ans.* 8 months.

49. A bankrupt's debts amount to £5130, and his effects £3729 18 9; how much can he offer his creditors per £?

Ans. 14s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

50. A bankrupt owes his creditors £4678; how much will he pay them at 11s. 6d. per £.? *Ans.* £2689 17.

51. A bankrupt pays his creditors 13s. 4d. per £., paying them in all £490; what was his debt? *Ans.* £735.

52. A garrison has provisions for 10 months, at the rate of 16 oz. to each person per day; how much may be allowed per day, that the provisions may last for one year?

Ans. 13 oz. 6 dwt. 16 gr.

53. At 15 oz. per day for each man, a garrison's provisions will last 8 months; how long will they last if each man is allowed only 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per day? *Ans.* 9 months, 18 days.

54. If a garrison of 1000 soldiers have provisions for 9 months, how many must be dismissed that the same provisions may last 15 months. *Ans.* 400 men.

55. How much carpeting yard-wide will cover a floor, 25 feet long and 18 feet wide? *Ans.* 50 yards.

56. If it cost £26 2 6 to floor a room 30 feet by 22, what will it cost for one 24 by 18. *Ans.* £17 2 0.

57. How much tea at 4s. 8d. per lb. ought to be exchanged for 140 lb. at 6s. 8d.? *Ans.* 200 lb.

58. If the arms of a deceitful balance be 12 inches and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. respectively; what weight on the shorter end will balance 46 lb. on the longer? *Ans.* 48 lb.

59. Suppose the arms of a deceitful balance be to each other as 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, and suppose a weight of 35 lb. hangs

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from the end of the shorter arm, what weight hung from the end of the longer arm will produce an equilibrium?

Ans. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

60. If muslin $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide cost 3s. 6d. per yard, what should be charged for cloth of the same quality $\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide?

Ans. 4s. 6d.

61. If a retailer has 2d. of profit on every shilling he draws, to what extent must he deal to clear £100?

Ans. £600.

62. What is the interest of £1750 for a year at 5 per cent per annum?

Ans. £87 10.

63. What is my commission on £256 18, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Ans. £6 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.

64. What is the brokerage of £255 at 4s. per cent?

Ans. 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d $\frac{3}{4}$.

65. If £425 gain £20 3 9, what is the rate per cent?

Ans. £4 15.

66. A traveller walks 24 miles a day, and after he has advanced 42 miles, another follows him, who walks 32 miles a day, in what time will he overtake him?

Ans. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

67. If a stick 4 feet 8 inches long casts a shadow of 5 feet 10 inches, what is the height of a tower whose shadow is 125 feet 6 inches?

Ans. 100 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

68. A boy flying his kite with 384 yards of string, tied the end of it to a peg on level ground, and found that a knot 6 feet from the peg was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground: how high was the kite?

Ans. 288 yards.

69. A farmer borrowed 192 quarters of wheat, when the price was £4 11, how much should he return in quantity when the price is £4 4?

Ans. 208 quarters.

70. If 20 acres of land, worth £21 per acre, be exchanged for 35 acres of other land, what is this last valued at per acre?

Ans. £12 per acre.

71. The shadow of a cloud was observed to move 36 yards in 5 seconds; what was the hourly motion of the wind?

Ans. 25,920 yds., or 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

72. If a hare start 120 yards before a greyhound, and run 6 yards, whilst the dog runs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; how many yards must the dog run ere he catch the hare?

Ans. 408 yards.

The dog gains 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on every 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; hence, as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$:: 120 : 408.

73. A. and B. depart from the same place, and travel along the same road; but A. sets out 5 days before B., going at the rate of 15 miles per day; B. follows at the rate of 20 miles per day; what distance must he travel to overtake A.?

Ans. 300 miles.

74. How much cloth, 3 qrs. wide, must be given for 90 yds. of equal goodness which is 5 qrs. wide? *Ans.* 150 yds.

75. A. has cloth at 4s. 6d., which he wants to barter with B. for 84 yds. at 7s. 6d. how many yards must A. give?

Ans. 140 yds.

76. If the carriage of 60 cwt. for 120 miles be £15 10, how far may I have 210 cwt. carried for the same money?

Ans. 34½ miles.

77. Bartered 64 yd. linen at 2s. 8d. per yd., for 128 yds. cotton; required the barter price of the cotton?

Ans. 1s. 4d. per yd.

78. A. has tea worth 7s. 6d. ready money, but in barter will have 9s.; B. has cloth worth 2s. 6d. ready money; how must B. rate his cloth to be even with A? *Ans.* 3s. per yd.

79. How many yds. of cloth, at 7s. 6d. ought to be received for 7 pieces, each 108 yds., at 5s. per yd.?

Ans. 504 yds.

80. How much cloth at 7s. 6d. per yd. ought to be given in barter for 3 pieces, each 27 yds., at 5s. 3d. per yard?

Ans. 56 yds. 2 qrs. 3¼ na.

COMPOUND PROPORTION.

When the proportion depends upon several circumstances, it is said to be compound.

One of the given numbers is of the same kind with that required; and the others, taken two and two, are like one another.

RULE FOR STATING.

Write down the term which is like the number sought; and first take two numbers of the same kind, and state them as in the simple rule; then take other two like one another, and state them in the same manner under the former, and so on till all the numbers are stated.

RULE FOR WORKING.

Reduce like terms to the same name; and that like the number sought, to the lowest name in it.

Multiply the terms below one another successively, which will reduce them to three; then work as in simple proportion.

If 15 pecks of wheat serve a family of 9 persons for 22 days, how long will 20 pecks of it serve a family of 6 persons?

for 90 yds.
s. 150 yds.
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Days are sought, write 22
days first; now as 20 pecks will
serve longer than 15, put 20 to
the right of 15; and as they
will serve 6 persons longer than
9, put 9 to the right of 6.

pecks, 15 : 20 : 22 days.
persons, 6 : 9

90	180
	22
	360
	360
	9,0396,0

ans. 44 days.

For cancelling, it is better to state the question with all the
terms in one line.

If £36 value of corn maintain 18 men for 9 months, when
corn is at 16s. per bo'l, how many will be maintained 6 months
for £54, when the price is 12s.?

Divisors.				Dividends.			
s.	m.	£		men	£	m.	s.
12	:	6	:: 36 :	18	:: 54 :	9	: 16
c		b		a		b	d
3		2		9		3	4
d		e					e men.
				9 × 3 × 2 = 54 ans.			

Here 18a cancels 36a down to 2,—6b cancels 54b to 9,—
4 cancels c12 and c16 to 3 and 4,—d3 cancels d9 to 3,—e2
cancels e4 to 2:—the divisors being all cancelled, the remain-
ing dividends 9 3 2 multiplied together gives the ans.

If 12 men in 15 days build a wall 30 feet long, 6 feet high,
and 3 feet thick; in what time will 60 men build a wall 300
feet long, 8 feet high, and 6 feet thick? Ans. 80 days.

Divisors.				Dividends.			
th	H.	F.	M.	days	M.	F.	th.
3	:	6	: 30 : 60 :	15	:: 12 :	300	: 8 : 6
e		c	b	a		e	b
			a				d
			4				c
			d				
				4 × 10 × 2 = 80 ans.			

Here a15 cancels a60 down to 4,—b30 cancels b300 to 10,
—c6 cancels c6,—d4 cancels d8 to 2,—e3 cancels e 12 to 4:
—hence the remaining dividends 4 10 2 multiplied together
gives the ans.—Carefully remember that one divisor must not
cancel another divisor, nor one dividend cancel another divi-
dend, but one of the numbers must always be a divisor and

the other a dividend: and always draw a line through the figures you cancel in both divisor and dividend.

1. If 3000 copies of a book of 11 sheets require 66 reams of paper, how much paper will be required for 5000 copies of a book of $12\frac{1}{2}$ sheets? *Ans.* 125 reams.

2. If 8 men in 6 days make 48 roods of ditching, how many roods will 6 men make in 36 days? *Ans.* 216 roods.

3. If 12 men in 4 days mow 48 acres of grass, how many must be employed to mow 192 acres in 24 days? *Ans.* 8 men.

4. If a person travel 320 miles in 10 days, when the day is 12 hours long,—how many miles will he travel in 15 days, when the day is 16 hours long? *Ans.* 640 miles.

5. If 9 persons pay £18 for 4 weeks board; what sum will discharge the board of 14 persons for 13 weeks? *Ans.* £91.

6. If 18 men eat 16s. worth of bread in 3 days, when wheat is at 18s. per boll, what value of bread will 45 men eat in 27 days, when wheat is at 15s. per boll? *Ans.* £15 value.

7. If 8 men can build a wall 20 feet long, 6 feet high and 4 feet thick, in 12 days; in what time will 24 men build one 200 ft. long, 8 ft. high, and 6 ft. thick? *Ans.* 80 days.

8. If £100 in 12 months gain £5 interest, what sum will £825 gain in 9 months? *Ans.* £30 18 9.

9. If £825 gain £30 18 9 in 9 months, what will £100 gain in 12 months? *Ans.* £5.

10. If £100 in 12 months gain £5 interest, what sum will gain £30 18 9 interest in 9 months? *Ans.* £825.

11. If £825 gain £30 18 9 interest in 9 months, what sum will gain £5 in 12 months? *Ans.* £100.

12. If £100 in 12 months gain £5, in what time will £825 gain £30 18 9? *Ans.* 9 months.

13. If £825 gain £30 18 9 in 9 months, in what time will £100 gain £5? *Ans.* 12 months.

14. If 8 men accomplish 30 yards of ditching in 12 days, working 8 hours per day; in what time will 12 men finish a ditch, supposing its whole length 60 yards, when they work only 6 hours per day? *Ans.* $21\frac{1}{2}$ days.

15. If 236 men eat 160 qrs. of wheat in 108 days, how many qrs. will 76 men eat in a year and 67 days? *Ans.* $206\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.

16. If a chest 8 feet long, 5 feet deep, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide hold 24 bolls of oats, how many bolls will a chest 16 ft. long, 4 feet deep, and 5 feet wide, contain? *Ans.* $42\frac{1}{2}$ bolls.

17. If 30 cwt. be carried 15 miles for £5 8 9, how many miles ought 90 cwt. to be carried for £29? *Ans.* $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

18. If 250 sailors consume 1000 lb. of pork in 1 week, how many sailors will use 19800 lb. in 9 weeks? *Ans.* 550.

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s. 42½ bolls.

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. 26½ miles.

1 week, how

Ans. 550.

19. If 12 men build a wall 60 feet long, 4 thick, and 20 in height, in 24 days, working 12 hours per day, what length of wall, 3 feet thick and 12 high, will 18 men build in 18 days, working 8 hours per day? *Ans.* 100 feet long.

20. If 336 men, in 5 days of 10 hours each, dig a trench of 5 degrees of hardness, 70 yards long, 3 wide, and 2 deep, what length of trench, of 6 degrees of hardness, 5 yds. wide, and 3 deep, may be dug by 240 men in 9 days of 12 hours each? *Ans.* 36 yards.

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPORTION

(COMPANY OR PARTNERSHIP.)

Teaches to divide the profits and losses of merchants in company, in proportion to their shares of the capital or stock.

RULE.—As the whole stock is to each particular stock, so is the whole gain or loss to the respective shares of it.

Three men A. B. and C., make a joint stock; A's share is £64, B's £88, C's £96; they continue in trade until their profits are £108; required their shares?

	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	
A's stock	£64	As	248	: 64	: 108	: 27 17 5½	A's gain.
B's —	£88	As	248	: 88	: 108	: 38 6 5½	B's do.
C's —	£96	As	248	: 96	: 108	: 41 16 1½	C's do.
	248					108 0 0	proof.

1. X. Y. and Z. make a joint adventure to Jamaica; X's share of the adventure is £230, Y's £324, and Z's £336; they lose £144; required the loss of each?

Ans. X's £37 4 3. ¾, Y's £52 8 5¼ ½, Z's £54 7 3¼ ½.

2. A. W. and R. buy a ship for £1750; of which A. paid £840, W. £485, and R. the rest. The net freight for the first voyage was £145 15; how much of this sum should each receive? *Ans.* A. £69 19 2¼ ¾, W. £40 7 10¼ ¾, R. £35 7 11. ¾.

3. Four merchants freight a ship to Barbadoes, value of the cargo £1260, whereof A's share is £540, B's £360, C's £240, and D's the rest; they gain £220; required each man's share of it? *Ans.* A's £94 5 8½ ¾, B's £62 17 1½ ¾, C's £41 18 1. ¾, D's £20 19 0½ ¾.

4. A. B. and C. continue in trade for a year, with a stock of £1200; at the end of which A's gain was £40, B's £84, and C's £56; required their stocks?

Ans. A's stock £300, B's £480, C's £420.

5. A quantity of common, consisting of 240 acres is to be

divided amongst L. M. and N. in proportion to their estates ; L's estate is £400 a year, M's £350, and N's £200 ; what is each man's share of the common ?

Ans. L's 101 ac. 0 ro. $8\frac{2}{5}$ per., M's 88 ac. 1 ro. $27\frac{7}{10}$ per.
N's. 50 ac. 2 ro. $4\frac{4}{5}$ per.

6. A. insures on a ship and cargo £95, B. £90, C. £85, D. £80, E. £75, F. £70, G. £65, H. £60, I. £55, and K. £25 ; and damages are sustained to the extent of £525 ; how much must each underwriter pay, and how much will the proprietor lose, the whole value of the property being £1200 ?

Ans. A. must pay £41 11 3, B. £39 7 6, C. £37 3 9, D. £35, E. £32 16 3, F. £30 12 6, G. £28 8 9, H. £26 5, I. £24 1 3, K. £10 18 9, proprietor £218 15.—Loss 8s. 9d. per £.

7. A testator bequeathed to A. £260, to B. £468, to C. £622, and to D. £500, but at his death the net amount of his property was only £1243 ; how much of this sum should each legatee have received ?

Ans. A's share £172 16 $5\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$, B's £324 7 $6\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$, C's £413 8 $11\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$, D's £332 7 $0\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$.

8. A bankrupt owes to A. £126, to B. £104, to C. £98, to D. £249, to E. £84, and to F. £97 : his money and effects amount to £508 ; how much can he pay per £, and what is the just dividend to each of his creditors ?

Ans. 13s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{3}$ per £. A's dividend £84 8 $10\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$, B's £69 13 $11\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$, C's £65 13 $6\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$, D's £166 17 6 $\frac{2}{3}$, E's £56 5 $10\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$, & F's £65 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$.

9. Three merchants, A. B. and C. bought a West India ship ; whereof A. paid $\frac{1}{5}$, B. $\frac{4}{5}$, and C. $\frac{1}{5}$, which amounted to £786 18 10 ; in a trading voyage, of two years, they gained £1786, after paying all expenses ; how much is each man's share of the gain ?

Ans. A's share £1071 12, B's £476 5 4, and C's £238 2 8.

NOTE.—When the times of their continuing their stock in company are unequal, each stock must be multiplied by the time of its continuance, and use the products ; thus—

A. continued his stock of £250 in trade for 3 months, B. continued his stock of £960 for 2 months, and C his of £540 for 6 months ; they gained £480 ; required their shares ?

A's 250 × 3 = 750	A's 5910 : 750 : 480 : £60 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	A's share.
B's 960 × 2 = 1920	A's 5910 : 1920 : 480 : 155 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	B's do.
C's 540 × 6 = 3240	A's 5910 : 3240 : 480 : 263 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	C's do.
	5910	£480 0 0 proof.

10. A. B. and C. had a joint stock of £630; A's continued only 3 months, B's 5 months, and C's a year; also, A's stock was £215, B's £310, and C's the rest; they gained £254; required their shares?

Ans. A's £47 8 4½, B's £113 19 0, C's £92 12 7½.

11. A. and B. enter into partnership for a year; A. with £200, and B. with £160; after 4 months they admit C. with £120; at the end of the year their gain is £150; what is each man's share of it?

Ans. A's £68 3 7½, B's £54 10 10½, C's £27 5 5½.

12. Three farmers rent a field of grass for £42; A puts in 48 sheep for 4 months, B. 50 for 2 months, and C. 30 for 3 months; what part of the rent must each farmer pay?

Ans. A. £21 2 2½, B. £10 19 10½, C. £9 17 10½.

13. A. B. and C. enter into company for a year; A. puts in £600, but at the end of 8 months he withdraws £200; B. puts in £400, and at 6 month's end £200 more; C. puts in £300, and at the end of 4 months £400 more; but at the end of 10 months he takes out £200; they clear £360; required their shares?

Ans. A's share £122 11 0, B's £114 17 10½, C's £122 11 0½.

14. Three graziers rent a grass field at £30; A. puts in 40 oxen for 4 months, B. 60 oxen for 3 months, and C. 20 oxen for 5 months; what part of the rent ought each to pay?

Ans. A's share of rent £10 18 2, B's £12 5 5, C's £6 16 4.

15. Four merchants, P. Q. R. and S. agree to trade together for 18 months; P. puts in £300, and at 8 months' end £400 more; Q. puts in £600, at the end of 4 months takes out £200, and at the end of other 6 months puts in £300; R. puts in £700, which continues the whole time; and S. puts in £275, and at the end of 12 months £1550 more; they gain £1000, what is each man's share?

Ans. P's £208 17 9½, Q's £231 2 2½, R's £280, S's £280.

1. A's share.

2. B's do.

3. C's do.

4. proof.

PRACTICE

Is a short and easy method of finding the value of any number greater than 156, by taking *even* or aliquot parts.

Table of aliquot parts.

Of a pound.	Of a shilling.	Of a cwt.	4 = $\frac{1}{4}$
10s. 0d. = $\frac{1}{2}$	6d = $\frac{1}{2}$	2 qr. = $\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{8}$
6 8 = $\frac{1}{3}$	4 = $\frac{1}{3}$	1 " = $\frac{1}{3}$	Of an oz. troy.
5 0 = $\frac{1}{4}$	3 = $\frac{1}{4}$	16 lb. = $\frac{1}{4}$	10 dwt. = $\frac{1}{2}$
4 0 = $\frac{1}{5}$	2 = $\frac{1}{5}$	14 " = $\frac{1}{5}$	6 16 gr. = $\frac{1}{3}$
3 4 = $\frac{1}{6}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$	8 " = $\frac{1}{8}$	5 - = $\frac{1}{4}$
2 6 = $\frac{1}{8}$	1 = $\frac{1}{8}$	7 " = $\frac{1}{7}$	4 - = $\frac{1}{5}$
2 0 = $\frac{1}{10}$	Of a penny.	Of a quarter.	3 6 = $\frac{1}{6}$
1 8 = $\frac{1}{12}$	2 far. = $\frac{1}{2}$	14 = $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 = $\frac{1}{6}$
1 0 = $\frac{1}{20}$	1 " = $\frac{1}{4}$	7 = $\frac{1}{4}$	2 - = $\frac{1}{10}$

CASE I.

When the price is an even part of a penny, shilling, or pound.

RULE.—Divide the given quantity by the part which the price is of a penny, shilling, or pound, and the quotient will be the answer in pence, shillings or pounds respectively.

What is the price of
6s. 8d. $\frac{1}{3}$ | 857 yards, at 6s. 8d.

£285 13 4 ans.

What is the price of
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 5475 lb. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20 | 684 $4\frac{1}{2}$

£34 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$ ans.

Find the value

1. of 973 yards @ 2s. 6d.	Ans. £121 12 6
2. of 614 yards @ 1s. 8d.	" 51 3 4
3. of 466 yards @ 6s. 8d.	" 155 6 8
4. of 591 yards @ 3s. 4d.	" 98 10 0
5. of 718 yards @ 5s.	" 179 10 0
6. of 188 yards @ 4s.	" 37 12 0
7. of 853 yards @ 2s.	" 25 6 0
8. of 397 yards @ 10s.	" 198 10 0
9. of 674 yards @ 1s.	" 33 14 0
10. of 874 yards @ 6d.	" 21 17 0
11. of 274 yards @ 1d.	" 1 2 10
12. of 917 yards @ 3d.	" 11 9 3
13. of 872 yards @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" 5 9 0
14. of 217 yards @ 4d.	" 3 12 4
15. of 418 yards @ 2d.	" 3 9 8
16. of 714 yards @ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" 0 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
17. of 197 yards @ $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	" 0 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

CASE II.

When the price is less than 1 shilling, but not an even part.

RULE.—Divide it into several even parts, or the less into even parts of the greater, and work for each by case first, the sum of the quotients will be the answer in the name, out of which you took your first even part.

What is the price of

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 985 lb. at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

2	$\frac{1}{2}$	985 lb. at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	164 2
		20 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

2,0) 18,4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

£9 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ans.

What is the price of

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3587 lb. at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

6	$\frac{1}{2}$	3587 lb. at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1793 6
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	597 10
		149 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

2,0) 254,0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

£127 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ans.

What is the

- price of 5865 lb. @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- price of 4719 lb. @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 8250 lb. @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 3081 lb. @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 1947 lb. @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 7625 lb. @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 5839 lb. @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 1370 lb. @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 8050 lb. @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 3904 lb. @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 4162 lb. @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 9251 lb. @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 2704 lb. @ 5
- price of 3290 lb. @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 7345 lb. @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 1938 lb. @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 6153 lb. @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 2617 lb. @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 8162 lb. @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 3074 lb. @ 7
- price of 4615 lb. @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 5781 lb. @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 1509 lb. @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 6240 lb. @ 8
- price of 5900 lb. @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 2635 lb. @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 8170 lb. @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
- price of 7452 lb. @ 9

Ans.	£	s	d
18	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
60	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
28	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
87	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
79	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
19	19	7	
125	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
69	2	8	
78	0	9	
183	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
56	6	8	
71	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
168	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
46	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
160	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
70	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
229	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
89	13	2	
139	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
180	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
48	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
208	0	0	
202	16	3	
93	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
297	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
270	9	0	

29.	price of 3607 lb.	@	9½	"	139	0	4½
30.	price of 1583 lb.	@	9½	"	62	13	2½
31.	price of 9000 lb.	@	9½	"	365	12	6
32.	price of 4111 lb.	@	10	"	171	5	10
33.	price of 5555 lb.	@	10½	"	237	4	10½
34.	price of 3131 lb.	@	10½	"	136	19	7½
35.	price of 7007 lb.	@	10½	"	313	17	1½
36.	price of 2642 lb.	@	11	"	121	1	10
37.	price of 8380 lb.	@	11½	"	392	16	3
38.	price of 2714 lb.	@	11½	"	130	0	11
39.	price of 8888 lb.	@	11½	"	435	2	10

NOTE.—When the price is any number of shillings.

RULE.—Multiply the given quantity by them, and divide the product by 20, for the answer in pounds.

If the price be an even number of shillings under 26, multiply the quantity by half their number, doubling the first figure of the product for shillings, the rest will be pounds.

1.	621	at	2s.	Ans.	£62	2	16.	210	at	17s.	Ans.	£178	10
2.	428	"	3	"	64	4	17.	314	"	18	"	282	12
3.	777	"	4	"	155	8	18.	639	"	19	"	607	1
4.	882	"	5	"	220	10	19.	416	"	20	"	416	0
5.	667	"	6	"	200	2	20.	803	"	21	"	843	3
6.	527	"	7	"	184	9	21.	574	"	22	"	631	8
7.	682	"	8	"	272	16	22.	635	"	23	"	730	5
8.	400	"	9	"	180	0	23.	708	"	24	"	849	12
9.	614	"	10	"	307	0	24.	293	"	25	"	512	15
10.	816	"	11	"	448	16	25.	314	"	26	"	675	2
11.	469	"	12	"	281	8	26.	520	"	27	"	1352	0
12.	783	"	13	"	508	19	27.	472	"	28	"	1510	8
13.	855	"	14	"	598	10	28.	795	"	29	"	2822	5
14.	609	"	15	"	456	15	29.	348	"	30	"	1444	4
15.	182	"	16	"	145	12	30.	231	"	97	"	1120	7

CASE III.

When the price consists of shillings and pence, which are not an even part of a pound; or of shillings, pence, and farthings.

RULE.—Multiply the quantity by the shillings, then take parts for the inferior denominations, as in cases first and second, and add them together for the answer.

What is the value of

6	$\frac{1}{2}$	473 gals. at 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
		2
		946
3	$\frac{1}{2}$	236 6
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	118 3
		29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

20)1330 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ £66 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ans.

What is the value of

2	$\frac{1}{8}$	1945 cwt. at 17s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
		17
		13615
		1945
		33065

$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	324 2
		40 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

20)33429 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ £1671 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ans.

What is the

1. value of 292 gal. at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Ans. £16 2 5
2. value of 671 " 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 58 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. value of 279 " 1 6	" 20 18 6
4. value of 181 " 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 25 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
5. value of 377 " 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 73 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. value of 417 " 4 9	" 99 0 9
7. value of 876 " 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 217 3 6
8. value of 542 " 5 7	" 151 6 2
9. value of 822 " 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 235 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. value of 748 " 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 253 4 7
11. value of 666 " 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 229 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
12. value of 427 " 7 2	" 153 0 2
13. value of 380 " 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 141 14 2
14. value of 421 " 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 180 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
15. value of 672 " 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 289 16 0
16. value of 807 " 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 370 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
17. value of 172 " 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 80 12 6
18. value of 164 " 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 84 11 3
19. value of 198 " 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 118 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. value of 214 " 12 9	" 136 8 6
21. value of 278 " 13 8	" 189 19 4
22. value of 341 " 14 5	" 245 16 1
23. value of 374 " 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 284 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
24. value of 669 " 17 8	" 590 19 0
25. value of 800 " 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 745 0 0
26. value of 425 " 20 9	" 440 18 9
27. value of 506 " 23 10	" 602 19 8
28. value of 712 " 24 8	" 878 2 8
29. value of 360 " 27 5	" 493 10 0
30. value of 236 " 32 6	" 383 10 0

gs.

divide the

r 26, mul-
e first fig-
nds.

£178 10
282 12
607 1
416 0
843 3
631 8
730 5
849 12
512 15
675 2
1352 0
1510 8
2822 5
1444 4
1120 7

which are
e, and far-

then take
first and

CASE IV.

When the price consists of pounds, with some inferior money, which is an even part of a pound.

RULE.—Multiply the quantity by the pounds, and by case first, find the value of the inferior money : add this value and the product together, and their sum will be the answer.

What is the

1. price of 572 cwt. at £3 3 4	Ans. £1811 6 8
2. price of 488 " 6 2 6	" 2989 0 0
3. price of 375 " 10 5 0	" 3843 15 0
4. price of 176 " 7 6 8	" 1290 13 4
5. price of 515 " 16 1 8	" 8282 18 4
6. price of 917 " 4 4 0	" 3851 8 0
7. price of 470 " 8 10 0	" 3905 0 0
8. price of 255 " 5 1 0	" 1287 15 0
9. price of 608 " 3 2 0	" 1884 16 0
10. price of 341 " 9 3 4	" 3125 16 8
11. price of 190 " 1 6 8	" 253 6 8
12. price of 412 " 6 2 6	" 2523 10 0

NOTE. I.—When the inferior money is not an aliquot part of a pound.

RULE.—Multiply by the pounds, and take parts for the inferior money ; or multiply by the number of shillings in the price, and take parts for the rest.

N. B.—Sometimes the one way is easier—sometimes the other ; this depends upon the price : but it is a very good exercise for the pupil to work the questions both ways.

What is the price of

3 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	857 cwt. at £4 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4
	3428
4 $\frac{1}{16}$	142 16 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	14 5 8
	1 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£3586 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ans.

or thus,

6 $\frac{1}{2}$	857 at £4 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	83
	2571
	6850
	71131
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	428 6
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	142 10
	35 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
20)	71738 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£3586 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Find the

1. price of 478 cwt. at £3 11 8½	Ans. £1713 16 7
2. price of 866 " 6 2 11½	" 5324 1 11
3. price of 648 " 2 17 6	" 1863 0 0
4. price of 254 " 5 8 3¼	" 1375 11 4½
5. price of 421 " 20 0 9¼	" 8436 4 6¼
6. price of 611 " 5 1 4½	" 3097 0 1½
7. price of 189 " 3 14 7½	" 705 4 1½
8. price of 210 " 5 16 3½	" 1221 5 7½
9. price of 607 " 10 0 9¼	" 6093 7 10¾
10. price of 514 " 2 18 3	" 1497 0 6
11. price of 214 " 1 14 6	" 369 3 0
12. price of 666 " 7 0 10	" 4689 15 0
13. price of 750 " 4 13 10½	" 3520 6 3
14. price of 342 " 2 9 8	" 849 6 0
15. price of 196 " 11 5 6	" 2209 18 0
16. price of 400 " 8 16 7½	" 3532 10 0
17. price of 965 " 3 8 11	" 3325 4 7
18. price of 508 " 1 19 4¾	" 1000 13 1
19. price of 254 " 15 10 10	" 3947 11 8
20. price of 621 " 4 17 6	" 3027 7 6

NOTE. II.—When there is a fraction in the quantity.

RULE.—Find the value of the whole number by the foregoing rules, and the value of the fraction as in compound multiplication with a fraction.

1. 275½ yards at 0 6 8	Ans. £91 17 6
2. 721½ yards at 0 18 0	" 649 12 4¼ ½
3. 419½ yards at 0 5 11	" 124 0 4¼ ½
4. 580½ yards at 1 5 6	" 740 2 9
5. 194½ yards at 0 17 8	" 171 11 9
6. 426½ yards at 1 3 9	" 506 17 3½
7. 812½ yards at 0 19 4	" 785 13 2
8. 105½ gals. at 0 8 2	" 43 0 6¾
9. 147½ gals. at 0 7 3	" 53 11 2¼
10. 163½ gals. at 0 1 4	" 10 18 2
11. 158½ gals. at 0 6 9	" 53 9 10½
12. 215½ gals. at 0 2 11	" 31 9 1½
13. 142½ gals. at 0 3 10	" 27 6 5¼ ½
14. 166½ gals. at 0 3 9½	" 31 9 10¼ ¾
15. 809½ cwt. at 2 8 4	" 1955 13 9
16. 570½ cwt. at 3 18 0	" 2224 12 6
17. 416½ cwt. at 1 12 6	" 676 8 1½
18. 284½ cwt. at 4 10 0	" 1279 7 0
19. 705½ cwt. at 0 19 10	" 699 13 0¼ ½
20. 612½ cwt. at 5 8 4	" 3317 14 2
21. 365½ cwt. at 1 15 8	" 651 11 3½

CASE V.

When the quantity consists of several denominations.

RULE.—Multiply the price by the number of integers, if it be less than 157, but if greater find their value by the former cases; and for the other denominations of the quantity, take parts of the price of the integer; or of one another, and add them to the value of the integral part for the answer.

Note.—To know which are the integers, observe, when the price is at so much per cwt., the cwts. in the quantity are integers; when at so much per yard, the yards are integers; when at so much per ounce, the ounces are integers, &c.

27 yd. 1 qr. 2 na. at 15s. per yd. | 63 gal. 2qt. 1 pt. at 8s. 4d. per gal.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4
		3			9
	3	7		3	15
		0			0
		9			7
	21	3		26	5
		0			0
2 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		4
		11			2
		1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			1
					0 $\frac{1}{2}$

£21 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ans.

£26 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ans.

1.	35 yds. 2 qrs. 1 na. at 5s. 6d. per yd.	£9 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.	14 " 2 " 0 " at 16 9 "	12 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	97 " 1 " 3 " at 7 8 "	37 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4.	52 " 0 " 2 " at 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5.	475 " 8 " 1 " at 4 9 "	113 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
6.	740 " 2 " 2 " at 12 6 "	462 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7.	318 " 1 " 3 " at 15 8 "	249 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
8.	43 gal. 2 qts. 1 pt. at 3 6 per gal.	7 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.	56 " 1 " 1 " at 4 3 "	11 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
10.	97 " 3 " 0 " at 11 8 "	57 0 5
11.	814 " 2 " 1 " at 2 9 "	112 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
12.	570 " 1 " 1 " at 5 3 "	149 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
13.	408 " 3 " 0 " at 12 6 "	255 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
14.	36 qrs. 4 bus. 2 pec. at 16 4 per qr.	29 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
15.	85 " 3 " 1 " at 13 8 "	58 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
16.	370 " 5 " 3 " at 25 6 "	472 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
17.	406 " 2 " 2 " at 38 0 "	771 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
18.	512 " 7 " 1 " at 17 9 "	455 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
19.	36 oz. 15 dwt. 8 gr. at 5 4 per oz.	9 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
20.	75 " 12 " 6 " at 4 8 "	17 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

21.	192	"	16	"	18	"	at	6	6	"	£62	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
22.	318	"	17	"	12	"	at	7	3	"	115	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
23.	450	"	13	"	18	"	at	5	10	"	131	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
24.	64	cwt.	1	qr.	16	lb.	at	7	4	per cwt.	23	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
25.	18	"	0	"	14	"	at	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	15	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
26.	72	"	1	"	16	"	at	1	8	"	6	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
27.	142	"	3	"	0	"	at	15	9	"	112	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
28.	504	"	2	"	24	"	at	16	4	"	412	3	8
29.	189	"	2	"	7	"	at	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	55	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
30.	610	"	1	"	21	"	at	24	6	"	747	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
31.	217	"	2	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	at	19	0	"	206	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—When the given quantity is not of the same name with the integer whose price is given.

RULE.—Reduce it to the same name; then, find its value by the foregoing rules.

6 cwt. of sugar at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	8 doz prs gloves at 3s 9d per pr.
112	12 3 9
	12
672 lbs.	96 pairs.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 336	2 5 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 112	8
28	
20) 476	£18 0 0 ans.
£23 16 ans.	

1. 7 cwt. sugar	@	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	£31	17	0
2. 14 cwt. flax	@	12s. 0	"	stone	67 4 0
3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons tallow	@	7 4	"	"	381 6 8
4. 9 cwt. beef	@	7 4	"	"	26 8 0
5. 17 hhds. wine	@	16 2	"	gal.	865 14 6
6. 20 anks. brandy	@	22 0	"	"	220 0 0
7. 6 puns. rum	@	16 0	"	"	403 4 0
8. 60 lb. tea	@	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	oz.	30 0 0
9. 17 stones soap	@	0 9	"	lb.	8 18 6
10. 19 gallons gin	@	5 6	"	qt.	20 18 0
11. 7 thousand quills	@	2 9	"	hund.	9 12 6
12. 21 reams paper	@	1 3	"	quire.	26 5 0
13. 16 pounds cloves	@	1 3	"	oz.	16 0 0
14. 27 doz. lb. candles	@	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	lb.	12 16 6
15. 19 stones leather	@	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	24 18 9
16. 8 doz. pairs gloves	@	1 5	"	pair	6 16 0
17. 3 cwt tea	@	5 0	"	lb.	84 0 0
18. 44 yards cloth	@	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	ell Eng.	12 2 0
19. 96 ells English	@	14 9	"	yd.	88 10 0

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d. per gal.

d.

4

9

0

7

0

2

0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ans.15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 17 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

0 5

0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 17 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 13 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

20. 37 yds. 3 qr.	@ 12 6	per ell Flem.	31 9 2
21. 59 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb.	@ 14 6	" st.	344 7 6
22. 18 acres 3 ro.	@ 78 0	" ro.	292 10 0
23. 16 lb. 7 oz. troy	@ 5 8	" oz.	56 7 8

COMMERCIAL ALLOWANCES;

OR

Tare and Tret,

Are certain deductions made from goods which are weighed in the chest, barrel or whatever contains them.

Gross weight is the weight of both goods and packages.

Tare is an allowance granted to the buyer for the weight of the barrel, &c. containing the goods, and is deducted from the gross weight.

Tret is an allowance of 4 lb. on 104 lb., or $\frac{1}{16}$ on goods liable to waste, and is deducted after the tare.

Cloff is an allowance of 2 lb. on 3 cwt., or $\frac{1}{16}$ given to retailers for the turn of the scale, and is deducted after the tret.

NOTE.—After subtracting the tare from the gross weight, the remainder is called *tare suttie*; and after subtracting the tret, the remainder is called *tret suttie*; and what remains after all the deductions are made, is called *net weight*.

RULE.—Subtract the tare from the gross weight, and from the tare suttie deduct $\frac{1}{16}$ part, the remainder will be the tret suttie; and from the tret suttie deduct $\frac{1}{16}$ part, the remainder is the net weight.

NOTE.—In calculating commercial allowances, remainders less than $\frac{1}{4}$ a lb. are rejected, but when $\frac{1}{4}$, or more they are considered as 1 lb.

What is the net weight of 6786 cwt. 2 qr., tare 18 lb. per cwt., deducting also tret and cloff?

16	$\frac{1}{4}$	6786 2 0	gross weight.
2	$\frac{1}{4}$	969 2 0	
		121 0 21	
		1090 2 21	tare.
26)		5695 3 7	tare suttie.
		219 0 8	tret.
168)		5478 2 27	tret suttie.
		32 2 11	cloff.
		ans. 5444 0 16	net weight.

31 9 2
44 7 6
92 10 0
56 7 8

1. Find the net weight of 20 barrels figs, each 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lb., tare 36 lb. per bar., also deducting tret and cloff.

Ans. 68 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lb.

2. What is the net weight of 5 casks sugar, each 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 13 lbs., tare 12 lb. per cwt., deducting also tret and cloff?

Ans. 55 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lb.

3. What is the net weight of 4 chests of tea, each 2 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lb. per chest, deducting also tret and cloff?

Ans. 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lb.

NOTE.—Tret and cloff are now generally discontinued; but an allowance called *Draft* is given on some commodities to retailers to make the weight hold out. Draft is at so much per cask, per bag, &c. and is deducted before the tare.

What is the net weight of 7 bags cotton wool, weighing 14 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lb. draft 1 lb per bag, tare $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per 100 lb?

cwt.	qr.	lb.
14	1	11 gross.
		7 draft.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per 100 = $\frac{1}{40}$	14	1	4
	0	1	12 tare.

Ans. 13 3 20 net.

1. Find the value of 6 chests of congou, weighing 6 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lb., deducting draft 1 lb. and tare 25 lb. per chest, at 3s. 4d. per lb.

Ans. £91 3 4.

2. Find the value of 4 chests of souchong, weighing 3 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lb.; draft 1 lb. and tare 23 lb. per chest, at 4s. 6d. per lb.

Ans. £64 16 0.

3. Find the net weight and value of 5 bags cotton wool, weighing 12 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.; deducting draft 1 lb. per bag, and tare $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per 100 lb., at 2s. 1d. per lb.

Ans. 1368 lb. £142 10.

4. What is the net weight of 36 bags of cotton wool, each containing 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lb. gross, and allowing draft at 1 lb. per bag, tare at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lb., and what is the value of it at 1s. 9d. per lb. net?

Ans. 10951 lb. £958 4 3.

5. How many gallons net are in 14 casks oil, each weighing 3 cwt. 2 qrs. gross, allowing tare at 15 lb. per cwt., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the gallon?

Ans. 633 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

6. What is the net weight of 468 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. sugar, after deducting tare at 14 lb. per cwt?

Ans. 410 cwt. 1 qr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

7. What is the net weight of 315 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lb., tare 16 lb. per cwt.?

Ans. 270 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lb.

8. What is the net weight of 37 bags coffee, each 4 cwt. 18 lb. after deducting tare at 13 lb. per cwt?

Ans. 136 cwt. 0 qrs. 8 lb.

SIMPLE INTEREST.

Interest is the allowance given by the borrower to the lender for the use of his money.

Principal is the money lent.

Interest is the rate per cent agreed upon.

Amount is the *sum* of principal and interest.

NOTE.—The highest interest which the law allows is called *legal interest*. *Usury* is interest above what the law allows.

I. To find the interest of any sum of money for any number of years.

RULE.—Multiply the principal by the number of years and by the rate per cent., and divide the product by 100.

What is the interest and amount of £746 15 6½ for 3½ years at 6 per cent?

£	s.	d.
746	15	6½
		6
4480	13	3
		3½
13441	19	9
2240	6	7½
156)82	6	4½
	20	
16)46		
	12	
5)56		
	4	
2)26	13	
110	50	

£	s.	d.	
746	15	6½	principal,
156	16	5½	interest,
903	12	0	amount.

1. Required the interest of £3748 16, for two years, at 5 per cent.

Ans. £374 17 7½

2. What is the interest of £754 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, for 1 year at 4 per cent?
Ans. £30 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.
3. Find the interest of £824 16 4, for 3 years at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Ans. £105 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.
4. Find the interest of £1090 10 6, for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Ans. £254 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{81}{100}$.
5. What is the interest of £450, for 5 years at 6 per cent?
Ans. £135.
6. What is the interest of £132 15, for 2 years at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?
Ans. £12 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.
7. Required the interest of £75 10, for 5 years at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?
Ans. £20 15 3.
8. What is the interest of £400, for 2 years and 5 months (or 2 $\frac{5}{12}$ years) at 4 per cent?
Ans. £38 13 4.
9. What is the interest of £250, for 3 years, 7 months (or 3 $\frac{7}{12}$ years) at 6 per cent?
Ans. £53 15.
10. What is the interest of £680, for 4 years, 10 months, (i.e. 4 $\frac{5}{6}$ yr.) at 5 per cent?
Ans. £164 6 8.
11. What is the interest of £740, for 1 year, 3 months at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?
Ans. £41 12 6.
12. What is the interest of £320, for 2 years, 9 months at 6 per cent?
Ans. £52 16.
13. Find the interest of £1000, for 5 years, 11 months, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Ans. £325 8 4.
14. Find the interest of £65 15, for 3 years, 8 months at 6 per cent.
Ans. £14 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$.
15. Find the interest of £4500, for 4 years, 2 months at 5 per cent.
Ans. £937 10.
16. Find the interest of £50, for 5 months at 6 per cent.
Ans. £1 5.
17. Find the interest of £160, for 7 months at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
£4 4.
18. Find the interest of £360, for 10 months, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Ans. £16 10.

II. To find the interest for weeks.

RULE.—Multiply the principal by the rate per cent, and by the number of weeks, and divide the product by 5200.

1. Find the interest of £852 10, for 40 weeks, at 6 per cent.
Ans. £39 6 11 $\frac{1}{3}$.
2. What is the interest of £653 2 7, for 36 weeks, at 5 per cent?
Ans. £22 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$.
3. Required the interest of £428 4 10, for 47 weeks, at 4 per cent.
Ans. £15 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$.
4. Required the interest of £200 19 9, for a year and 14 weeks, at 3 per cent.
Ans. £7 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$.

5. Required the amount of £120, for 2 years and 18 weeks, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Ans.* £129 17 0 $\frac{1}{3}$.
6. Required the amount of £106, for 1 year and 6 weeks, at 5 per cent. *Ans.* £111 18 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

III. To find the interest for days.

RULE.—Multiply the principal by the rate per cent. and by the number of days, and divide the product by 36,500.

1. What is the interest of £743 12 4, for 142 days, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? *Ans.* £13 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2. What is the interest of £780 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, for 36 days, at 4 per cent? *Ans.* £3 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
3. What is the interest of £780, for 257 days, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? *Ans.* £20 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
4. What is the interest of £584, for 308 days, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? *Ans.* £16 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
5. What is the interest of £850, for 308 days, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? *Ans.* £32 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. Find the interest of £145 13 8, from 4th of June to the 16th Oct. at 6 per cent. *Ans.* £3 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
7. Find the interest of £362 15 9, from 6th May to 8th Sept. at 4 per cent. *Ans.* £4 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
8. Find the interest of £724 18, from 3d Jan. till August 20th at 5 per cent. *Ans.* £22 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
9. Find the interest of £230, from May 24th till Nov. 16th, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Ans.* £3 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
10. Find the interest of £154, from Jan. 7th till July 23d at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Ans.* £3 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
11. Find the interest of £630, from Sept. 12th till Jan. 27th at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Ans.* £10 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
12. Find the interest of £720, from Mar. 8th till June 7th, at 6 per cent. *Ans.* £10 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

IV. To find the interest when partial payments are made.

RULE.—Multiply the principal and the successive balances by the number of days between the times of payments, add the products and find the interest as formerly.

Borrowed March 20th, 1838, £1000, of which I paid £300, Sept. 17th; £150 Dec. 21st; £220 Feb. 23d, 1839; and the balance July 23d; how much then was due, principal and interest, at 4 per cent?

		£	days	
Mar.	20	1000	181	181000
Sept.	17	300		
		700	95	66500
Dec.	21	150		
		550	64	35200
Feb.	23	220		
		330	150	49500
July	23	330		
				332200

July 23d, 1839.

Principal due £330 0 0

Interest due 36 8 1½

Ans. £366 8 1½

4 £ s. d.
36500)1328800(36 8 1½ ½ Interest.

1. Required the interest on a bill of £854, due June 8th, of which £240 were paid Aug. 16th, £169 Oct. 4th, £238 Jan. 20th, and the balance Mar. 8th, at 4 per cent.

Ans. £16 1 9 1½ ½.

2. Required the interest on a bond of £1000, due March 16th, of which £324 were paid May 3d, £166 July 18th, £102 Dec. 2d, and the balance Jan. 6th, at 4½ per cent?

Ans. £22 12 6½ 1½ ½.

3. What is the interest on a bill of £456, due May 7, of which £120 were paid June 18, £116 Sept. 27, £136 Nov. 17; and the balance Dec. 27, at 4½ per cent?

Ans. £8 6 10 1½ ½.

4. What is the interest on a bill of £900 due Jan. 1, of which £150 were paid Feb. 28; £270 March 30; £173 June 19; £213 July 28; £57 Sept. 23; and the balance Nov. 17, at 3½ per cent?

Ans. £13 13 2 1½ ½.

5. Lent Jan. 20, 1838, £2000, of which I received April 7, £350; Sept. 28, £690; Dec. 18, £420; and the balance April 7; how much was then due, principal and interest, at 4½ per cent?

Ans. £68 13 0½ 2½ ½.

V. To find the interest on accounts-current.

RULE.—Add and subtract the sums paid and received in the order of their dates. Find the number of days between the different transactions, multiply them into their respective balances; and if the balances are sometimes due to the one party and sometimes to the other, extend the products in different columns, then add them, and when the rates of interest are different, multiply each sum by its rate, and divide the difference of the products by 36,500 for the interest.

Required the interest on the following account till Nov. 30, allowing 5 per cent. to A. B. and 4 per cent to R. S.

Dr.	A. B's account-current with R. S.		Cr.
Dec. 7,	To balance, £103	March 13,	By cash, £354
Feb. 13,	To cash, 118	June 3,	" " 275
Apr. 27,	" " 400	Aug. 17,	" " 100
Sept. 5,	" " 350	Nov. 18,	" " 255

		£	days	Dr.	Cr.
Dec. 7.	Dr.	103	68	7004	
Feb. 13.	Dr.	118			
	Dr.	221	28	6188	
Mar. 13.	Cr.	354			
	Cr.	133	46		6118
Apr. 28.	Dr.	400			
	Dr.	267	36	9612	
June 3.	Cr.	275			
	Cr.	8	75		600
Aug. 17.	Cr.	100			
	Cr.	108	19		2052
Sept. 5.	Dr.	350			
	Dr.	242	74	17908	
Nov. 18.	Cr.	255			
Nov. 30.	Cr.	13	12		156
				40712	8926
				4	5

162848 44630

44630 £ s. d.

36500)118218 3 4 9½ 1115. a.

1. Required the interest on the following account, at 5 per cent?

Dr.	Mr. Syme's account-current with W. F. & Co.		Cr.
Jan. 7,	To balance, £210	April 14,	By cash, £130
Mar. 7,	To cash, 150	June 27,	" " 215
May 8,	" " 240	Aug. 13,	" " 167
July 21,	" " 300	Oct. 12,	" " 280
Sept. 18,	" " 250	Nov. 18,	" " 120
Dec. 24,	" " 160		

Ans. £17 2 7½ 111.

2. Required the interest on the following account at 4 per cent.

Dr.	S. M. & Co's. account-current with N. P.	Cr.
May 1, To balance, £250	June 8, By cash, £124	
June 28, To cash, 140	July 19, " " 230	
Aug. 11, " " 340	Oct. 20, " " 150	
Nov. 12, " " 221	Dec. 12, " " 200	
<i>Ans. £6 18 10$\frac{1}{2}$ 11$\frac{1}{2}$.</i>		

3. Required the interest on the following account till Dec. 31st, allowing 5 per cent. when the balance is due to the bank, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when due to A. B.

A. B's. account-current with the Commercial Bank.

Drawn on the Bank by A. B. Paid to the Bank by A. B.

Dr.		Cr.
Feb. 24, To cash, £826	Mar. 18, By cash, £300	
May 8, " " 131	June 28, " " 727	
Aug. 15, " " 400	Sept. 6, " " 564	
Sept. 27, " " 348	Oct. 21, " " 322	
Nov. 2, " " 408	Dec. 10, " " 68	
<i>Ans. £12 10 2$\frac{1}{2}$ 17.</i>		

4. On the following till Dec. 31st, 5 per cent, to the bank—4 per cent. to C. D.

C. D's. account-current with the Hamilton Bank.

Drawn on the Bank by C. D. Paid to the Bank by C. D.

Dr.		Cr.
March 2, To cash, £428	April 16, By cash, £355	
Mar. 29, " " 500	June 8, " " 839	
May 4, " " 118	July 25, " " 456	
Aug. 7, " " 800	Oct. 13, " " 422	
Aug. 28, " " 169	Nov. 26, " " 166	
<i>Ans. £8 14 1$\frac{1}{2}$ 11$\frac{1}{2}$.</i>		

COMPOUND INTEREST.

Compound interest is an allowance not only for the use of the sum borrowed, but also for the use of the interest after it becomes due, which is added to the principal, and the amount becomes a new principal for the next year.

RULE.—Find the interest for the first year, and add it to the principal, then find the interest of the sum for the second year, and add it to that sum, and so on.

NOTE.—When the rate of interest is at 5 per cent, the $\frac{1}{20}$ part of any sum is its interest for 1 year.

What will £1000 amount to in 4 years, at 5 per cent per annum?

	£	s.	d.	
5 $\frac{1}{20}$	1000	0	0	given principal.
	50	0	0	first year's interest.
5 $\frac{1}{20}$	1050	0	0	second year's principal.
	52	10	0	second year's interest.
5 $\frac{1}{20}$	1102	10	0	third year's principal.
	55	2	6	third year's interest.
5 $\frac{1}{20}$	1157	12	6	fourth year's principal.
	57	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	fourth year's interest.
	1215	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	amount in 4 years.
	1000	0	0	
	215	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	compound interest.

1. What will £4000 amount to in 6 years, at 5 per cent per annum? *Ans.* £5360 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. What will £20,000 amount to in 8 years, at 5 per cent per annum? *Ans.* £29549 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

3. How long should a sum be out at compound interest at 5 per cent to double itself? *Ans.* 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, nearly.

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.

Commission and Brokerage are allowances of a certain rate per cent. to bankers, agents, or brokers, for transacting the business of others.

RULE I.—When the rate per cent. is £1 or upwards, multiply the sum by the rate per cent. and divide by 100 as in interest.

RULE II.—When the rate is under £1, work the question by proportion, or take parts as in Practice,—and divide by 100.

According to Dr. Price's calculation, "one penny put out at our Saviour's birth, at 5 per cent *compound interest*, would, in the year 1791, have increased to a greater sum than would be contained in three hundred millions of earths, all of solid gold! But if put out at *simple interest* it would, in the same time, have amounted to no more than 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1-5." That the latter is correct, any person may satisfy himself in two minutes, but the former involves a calculation of such length as few will encounter.

What is the commission on £937, at 7s. 6d. (or $\frac{3}{4}$) per cent?

		£	s. d.	£ s. d.
5	$\frac{3}{4}$	937		or, 100 : 937 :: 7 6 : 3 10 $3\frac{1}{4}$
2 6	$\frac{3}{4}$	234 5		
		117 2 6		or, £937 $\times \frac{3}{4} \div 100 =$ £3 10 $3\frac{1}{4}$
100)		351 7 6		
		ans. 3 10 $3\frac{1}{4}$		

1. What is the commission on £978, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent?

Ans. £20 15 $7\frac{1}{4}$.

2. What is the commission on £759 10 5, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent?

Ans. £5 13 $11\frac{1}{4}$.

3. What is the commission on £568 14 9, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent?

Ans. £7 2 $2\frac{1}{4}$.

4. What is the commission on £950 10, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent?

Ans. £16 12 $8\frac{1}{4}$.

5. What is the commission on £576 15, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Ans. £14 8 $4\frac{1}{2}$.

6. What is the commission on £958 16 6, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Ans. £31 19 $2\frac{1}{2}$.

7. What is the commission on £1242, at 2s. 6d. per cent?

Ans. £1 11 $0\frac{1}{2}$.

8. What is the commission on £573, at 6s. 8d. per cent?

Ans. £1 18 $2\frac{1}{2}$.

9. What is the brokerage on £756 19 $8\frac{1}{4}$, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Ans. £4 14 $7\frac{1}{2}$.

10. What is the brokerage on £1219 15 6, at 4s. per cent?

Ans. £2 8 $9\frac{1}{2}$.

11. What is the brokerage on £675, at 2s. 9d. per cent?

Ans. 18s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d.

12. What is the brokerage on £598, at 4s. 6d. per cent?

Ans. £1 6 $10\frac{1}{2}$.

13. How much does a broker receive for selling stock to the amount of $\frac{1}{4}$ a million, at 2s. 6d. per cent?

Ans. £625.

14. My agent writes me that he has transacted business on my account to the amount of £8560, to what commission is he entitled at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Ans. £199 14 8.

15. A salesman disposes of woollen goods to the amount of £1260, muslins to £1450, and hardware to £850; what is his commission at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Ans. £75 13.

16. My factor's sales, per the ship Silas, amount, to £917 14 11, what is his commission, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent?

Ans. £20 12 $11\frac{1}{4}$.

17. When a factor is allowed 10s. per cent. for commission, what should he charge for transacting business to the amount of £6800 ? *Ans.* £34.

18. Sent my employer an account of the sales of 40 hhds. sugar, the gross amount came to £2200 duty, freight, and other charges, £754 14 8; commission on the gross amount $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; required the amount of the net proceeds.

Ans. £49 10, com.—£1395 15 4, net pro.

19. Purchased goods for my employer, to the amount of £654 14 8, and sent them according to his order; packing, cartage, and portorage £4 3 8; commission on the sum laid out $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; required the amount of the invoice.

Ans. £18 2 $4\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ com.—£677 0 $8\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ am. of in.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE is a contract by which the insurer engages to repay losses sustained by the insured, for a certain per centage on the sum insured.

The *insurer* is the party who undertakes the risk.

The *insured* is the party protected by the insurance.

Premium is the sum paid to the insurer.

Policy is the paper or parchment containing the contract of insurance.

I. To find the premium.

RULE.—Calculate as in commission and brokerage.

1. What is the premium on £1674 18, at 2s. 3d. per cent ?

Ans. £1 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. What is the premium on £579 12 4, at 3s. 9d. per cent ?

Ans. £1 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$.

3. What is the annual expense of insuring a house and furniture to the amount of £1570, at 5s. 6d. per cent ?

Ans. £4 3 $4\frac{1}{2}$.

4. What is the premium of insurance on a spinning mill, valued at £3500, at 7s. 6d. per cent ?

Ans. £13 2 6.

5. What is the expense of insuring a ship and cargo, value £7830, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ?

Ans. £283 16 9.

6. What is the premium on £35970, insured on a ship and cargo from Glasgow to Montreal, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ?

Ans. £3372 3 9.

BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS.

Stock is the capital of a bank, or trading company; or it is the debt owing by government, called the public funds.

CASE I.—To find the value of any quantity of stock.

RULE.—Multiply by the rate, and divide by 100.

1. Required the value of £1260, three per cent. consols, at $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Ans.* £1104 1 6.
2. Required the value of £860, four per cent. government stock, at $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Ans.* £672 19.
3. What is the price of £1640 India stock, at 230 per cent? *Ans.* £3772.
4. What is the price of £3420 bank stock, at 172 per cent? *Ans.* £5882 8.

NOTE.—Stock is bought and sold through the medium of brokers, who receive $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for every quantity of stock which they buy or sell. Brokerage is omitted in the foregoing questions, but included in the following:—

5. Bought £3000 stock in the 3 per cent. cons. when at 63, and sold out when at $67\frac{1}{2}$; what did I gain? *Ans.* £131 5.
6. Bought £6000 stock in the 3 per cent. red. when at $62\frac{1}{2}$, and sold out when at $61\frac{1}{2}$; how much did I lose? *Ans.* 82 10.

CASE II.—To find how much stock may be bought for a given sum.

RULE.—Increase the given rate by $\frac{1}{2}$; then, as that sum is to the given purchase money, so is £100 to the quantity of stock.

How much stock at $65\frac{1}{2}$ will £4734 purchase?

$$65\frac{1}{2} : 4734 :: 100 : £7200. \text{ ans.}$$

7. How much stock at $84\frac{1}{2}$ will £6178 18 purchase? *Ans.* £7280.
8. How much stock may be purchased for £1638 at $68\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? *Ans.* £2400.
9. How much stock at $100\frac{1}{2}$ will £1606 purchase? *Ans.* £1600.

10. How much stock in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities may be bought for £1100, when the price is at $68\frac{1}{2}$? *Ans.* £1600.

CASE III.—To find the rate of interest arising from money in the stocks.

RULE.—As the price of any kind of stock is to £100, so is the dividend on £100 of that kind of stock to the rate of interest arising from money invested in it.

What rate of interest arises from money vested in the 3 per cent. cons. when the price is at $67\frac{1}{2}$?

$$67\frac{1}{2} : 100 :: 3 : £4 8 8\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent.}$$

11. What rate of interest arises from money in the 4 per cent. consols, when the price is 95? *Ans.* £4 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{10}$.

12. What rate of interest arises from money vested in the 3 per cent. cons. when the price is at 57? *Ans.* £5 5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

13. What rate of interest arises from money vested in India stock, when the price is at 225; the dividends being 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? *Ans.* £4 13 4.

14. What rate of interest arises from money vested in bank stock, when the price is 218; the dividends being 10 per cent? *Ans.* £4 11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.

DISCOUNT.

Discount, is the allowance that ought to be made for receiving payment of a sum of money before it is due.

The *present value* of a sum of money due at a future period, is such a sum as, if lent on interest for that period, at the rate proposed, would amount to the sum then due.

I. True method of finding the discount.

RULE.—As the amount of £100 for the given rate and time, is to the interest of £100 for the same time, so is the given debt to the discount; which, subtracted from the debt, leaves the present value. or,

As the amount of £100 for the given rate and time is to £100, so is the debt to the present value; which, subtracted from the whole debt leaves the discount.

What discount ought to be allowed on receiving present payment of a debt of £500, due 4 years hence, interest at 5 per cent?

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & 100 & \\
 4 \times 5 = & 20 & 120 : 20 :: 500 : £83 \ 6 \ 8 \text{ discount.} \\
 \hline
 & & £500 - 83 \ 6 \ 8 = £416 \ 13 \ 4 \text{ pres. val.} \\
 \text{amt. } & 120 &
 \end{array}$$

What is the present value of £250, due 9 months hence, at 5 per cent?

$ \begin{array}{r l} \text{m.} & \\ \hline 6 \frac{1}{2} & 100 \\ 3 \frac{1}{4} & 50 \\ & 25 \\ \hline & 75 \\ & 5 \text{ p. c.} \\ \hline & 3.75 \\ & 20 \\ \hline & 15.00 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rcl} & 100 & \\ \text{int.} & 3 \ 15 & \\ \hline \text{amt. } & 103 \ 15 & : 100 :: 250 : £240 \ 19 \ \frac{1}{4} \text{ p. v.} \\ & & \\ & £250 & \\ & 240 \ 19 \ \frac{1}{4} & \text{present value.} \\ \hline & 9 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{4} & \text{discount.} \end{array} $
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1. What ready money is equivalent to £150 16 4, payable 3 months hence; allowing interest at 5 per cent?

Ans. £148 19 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

2. What is the discount of a bill of £70, due 6 months hence, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Ans. £1 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.

3. Required the present worth of £300 15, due 8 months hence, at 5 per cent.

Ans. £291 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$.

4. What is the discount on £56, due in 40 days, at 5 per cent?

Ans. 6s. 1d. $\frac{8}{11}$.

5. What ready money will pay a debt of £350, due 146 days hence, at 5 per cent?

Ans. £343 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.

6. What is the present worth of £225, due 60 days hence, at 6 per cent?

Ans. £222 16 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

7. Required the discount on £150, due 80 days hence, at 5 per cent?

Ans. £1 12 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.

8. What is the discount on £220, due 125 days hence, at 6 per cent?

Ans. £4 8 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

9. What is the present worth of a bill of £1000, due 285 days hence, at 5 per cent?

Ans. £962 8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.

II.—Common, or bankers' method of calculating discount.

RULE.—Find the number of days the bill has to run, reckon-
ing from the day it is discounted till the day it is payable, to
which add 3 days of grace, then find the interest on the given
sum. The answer thus found is called *discount*.—Subtract
the discount from the sum of the bill, the difference gives the
proceeds.

10. Required the discount and net proceeds upon a bill of
£573 16 8, due 65 days hence, at 5 per cent?

Ans. Disc. £5 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. net pro. £568 14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.

11. A bill of £400, dated Aug. 4th, at 4 months, was dis-
counted on the 10th of August; required the discount and net
proceeds, at 5 per cent?

Ans. Disc. £6 10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. net pro. £393 9 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.

12. What is the present worth of a bill of £1000, due 285
days hence, at 5 per cent?

Ans. £960 19 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

13. A bill of £378, dated March 14, at 3 months, was dis-
counted April 14; required the discount and proceeds, at 5
per cent?

Ans. Disc. £3 6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. pro. £374 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.

14. What is the true, and bankers' discount, on a bill of
£40, for 25 days at 6 per cent?

Ans. True 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. bankers' 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

15. What is the true, and bankers' discount on a bill of
£900, for 360 days, at 6 per cent?

Ans. True £44 13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$. banker's £47 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

EQUATION OF PAYMENTS

Is the method of finding the time at which several debts, due at as many different times, may be paid at once.

RULE.—Multiply each debt by the time it has to run before it is due, then divide the sum of these products by the sum of the debts, the quotient will be the time required.

I owe £60 in 40 days, £80 in 60, and £120 in 108 days ; when may the whole be paid at once ?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 60 \times 40 & = & 2400 \\ 80 \times 60 & = & 4800 \\ 120 \times 108 & = & 12960 \text{ days,} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 260 &) & 20160(77 \frac{7}{13} \end{array}$$

1. R. is indebted to S. the sum of £628, which was to be paid thus ; £100 at the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, £266 at the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, £134 at the end of 3 years, and the rest at the end of 4 years, at what time ought the whole to be discharged in one payment ?

Ans. $2\frac{4}{13}\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.

2. A. bought goods from B. to the value of £750, and agreed to pay £300 at 3 months, £400 at 6 months, and the rest at 8 months, but afterwards they agree to make one payment of the whole ; required the equated time for the payment ?

Ans. $4\frac{1}{3}$ months.

3. A debt was to be discharged thus : $\frac{1}{2}$ in ready money, $\frac{1}{5}$ at 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 4 months, $\frac{1}{6}$ at 6 months, and the rest at 8 months : find the time for paying the whole at once.

Ans. $4\frac{1}{2}$ months.

4. Delivered to a banker the following bills, viz : A. B's. bill for £100, due in 20 days, T. R's. bill for £264 due in 30 days, and C. H's. bill for £420 due in 60 days ; at how many days should he grant me a bill for the whole ?

Ans. $44\frac{2}{3}$ days.

5. A. is indebted to B. the sum of £750, which was to be paid thus : £250, at the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, £100 at the end of 2 years, and £400 at the end of 4 years ; at what time ought the whole to be discharged in one payment ?

Ans. 2 years $328\frac{1}{2}$ days.

BARTER.

BARTER is the method of exchanging goods without loss or gain to either party.

RULE.—Find the value of the goods given away ; then find what quantity of the other may be purchased for that money.

1. How much tea at 6s. 6d. per lb. should be given in barter for 142 yards of linen at 3s. per yd ?

Ans. $65\frac{1}{3}$ yds.

2. How many yards of cloth at 14s. per yd. should be given in barter for 20 cwt. sugar at 7d per lb.? *Ans.* $93\frac{1}{2}$ yds.

3. Exchanged 156 yards cloth, at 16s. 10d. for 936 yds. linen; what did the linen stand me per yd? *Ans.* 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$.

4. How much barley, at 8s. 3d. per bushel, should be received for 100 bushels of wheat, at 10s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bush.? *Ans.* $122\frac{2}{11}$ bush.

5. What was cloth per yard, when 66 yards of it were given for 70 gross of buttons, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per doz. *Ans.* 9s. $\frac{1}{8}$.

6. Exchanged 86 yards broad cloth, at 19s. 6d. per yd., for Irish linen at 3s. 4d. per yd.; how much linen should I receive? *Ans.* $503\frac{1}{6}$ yd.

7. Exchanged $159\frac{1}{2}$ yards muslin, at 8s. 10d. per yd., for Holland gin at 26s. per gallon; how much gin should I receive? *Ans.* $54\frac{5}{8}\frac{9}{12}$ gal.

8. Exchanged 67 cwt. tobacco, at £8 8 per cwt., and received in part, 600 lb. tea, at 7s. 4d., and for the rest I received stockings, at 2s. 8d. per pair; how many pairs of stockings did I receive? *Ans.* 2571 pairs.

9. Exchanged 154 yd. cloth, at 4s. 10d., and for every 2 yd. cloth that I gave, I got in return 7 yd. muslin; how much muslin did I get, and what did it cost me per yard? *Ans.* 539 yds. at 4s. 2d. $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}$.

10. E. & F. barter; E. has 60 yards superfine broad cloth, at 29s. 3d. per yd., for which F. would give him 102 yd. common yard wide, at 6s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per yd. and the balance in money; how much money must E. receive? *Ans.* £56 10 3.

11. Exchanged 38 dozen pairs of shoes, at 7s. 8d. per pair, and got for them, equal quantities of raisins, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and figs at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; how many lbs. of each did I receive? *Ans.* $2844\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{5}$ lb. of each.

12. A. barter silk stockings at 15s. with B. for hats, at 18s.; but the stockings were worth only 13s. 4d. and the hats worth 16s.; which of them was the gainer? *Ans.* Neither.

13. Exchanged $97\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sugar, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ per lb., for cloth, at 18s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard.; how much cloth should I receive? *Ans.* $456\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{8}$ yds.

14. Exchanged 9 cwt. snuff, at £8 15, and got for it, hemp at 9d. per lb., and flax, at 1s. 4d., and got four times as much hemp as flax; how much did I get of each? *Ans.* $363\frac{1}{3}$ lb. flax, $1453\frac{1}{3}$ lb. hemp.

16. Exchanged 27 cwt. cheese, at 93s. per cwt., and received for it wool, at 13s. per stone, and butter, at 22s. per stone; and got 8 stones butter as often as I got 7 stones wool; how much did I receive of each? *Ans.* 47 $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$ st. butter, 111 $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$ st. wool.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

The difference between the buying and selling price is called *Gain*, when the selling price is the greater, and *Loss*, when it is the less.

NOTE.—When the gain or loss on one article is given, the gain or loss on a given quantity is found by multiplying by that quantity; and, when the gain or loss on a given quantity is given, the gain or loss on one article is found by dividing by that quantity. If the whole gain or loss, and that on one article, are given, the quantity is found by dividing by the gain or loss on one article.

1. Bought 428 yards cloth, at 14s. 8d., and sold it at 16s. 3d.; what did I gain? *Ans.* £33 17 8 gain.

2. Bought 57 cwt. of sugar, at £4 3 6 per cwt., and sold it at 9½d per lb.; what was the gain? *Ans.* £21 7 6.

3. Bought 136 yards muslin, at 3s. 8d.; how must it be sold per yd. to gain £12 on the whole? *Ans.* 5s. 5d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per yard.

4. Sold 257 yards linen, at 3s. 9d., and lost £9; what was it bought at per yard? *Ans.* 4s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.

5. Sold 13 dozen pairs stockings at 3s. 7d. per pair, and gained £11 10; what were they bought at? *Ans.* 2s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$.

6. Bought cloth at 17s. 6d.; how much of it must I sell at 19s. to gain £43 13 6? *Ans.* 582 yd. 1 qr. 1½ na.

7. By selling tobacco at 3s. 6d. per lb., which had been bought at £14 10 per cwt., I gained £130; how much did I sell? *Ans.* 25 cwt. 1 qr. 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

8. By selling sugar at 8½d. per lb., which had been bought at £4 4 per cwt., I lost £85; what quantity did I sell? *Ans.* 242 cwt. 3 qr. 12 lb.

9. Bought 236 feet of wood, at 3s. 10d., and sold it at 3s. 5d. per foot; how much did I lose on it? *Ans.* £4 18 4.

10. Bought 234 cwt. iron, at 4s. 8d. per stone; at what should I sell it per lb. to lose £14 12? *Ans.* 3½d. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{5}$.

CASE I.—Given the prime cost, and the profit or loss upon it; to find the profit or loss per cent.

RULE.—As the prime cost is to the profit or loss on it, so is 100 to the profit or loss per cent.

11. Bought cloth at 3s. 9d., and sold it 4d. per yard profit; what was the gain per cent? *Ans.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.

12. Sold cloth worth 15s. per yard, at 1s. 6d. per yd. loss; what was the loss per cent? *Ans.* 10 p. c.

13. Bought cloth at 9s. 6d. per yard, and sold it at 12s.; what was the gain per cent? *Ans.* 28 $\frac{1}{4}$.

14. Bought tea at 5s. 6d. per lb., but getting damaged, I was obliged to sell it at 4s. 9d.; what was my loss per cent?

Ans. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.

15. Bought 7 cwt. 3 qrs. of sugar, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and sold it at 9d. ; what did I gain per cent. and in all?

Ans. £11 5 1 or 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. c.

16. How much per cent is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shilling? *Ans.* 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

17. Bought a house for £315, paid for repairs £20, and sold it £400; what was the gain per cent? *Ans.* 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.

CASE II.—Given the rate per cent. and prime cost, to find the selling price.

RULE.—As 100 is to 100, with the rate per cent. added to it in case of gain, or deducted from it in case of loss, so is the prime cost to the selling price.

18. Gained 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. by cloth which I bought at 3s. 8d.; what did I sell it at? *Ans.* 4s.

19. Lost 10 per cent. by cloth which I bought at 15s.; what did I sell it at? *Ans.* 13s. 6d.

20. Bought cloth at 9s. 6d.; at what must I sell it to gain 26 $\frac{1}{6}$ per cent? *Ans.* 12s.

21. I bought tea at 5s. 6d., but getting damaged, am obliged to lose 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. by it; what must I sell it at to lose so much? *Ans.* 4s. 9d.

22. Bought sugar at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; what must I sell it at per lb. to gain 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent? *Ans.* 9d.

23. Bought coffee at 4s. per lb.; at what must I sell it per lb. to gain 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? *Ans.* 4s. 10.

CASE III.—Given the rate per cent. and selling price; to find the prime cost.

RULE.—As 100, with the rate per cent. added in case of gain; or deducted in case of loss, is to 100, so is the selling price to the prime cost?

24. If I gain 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on cloth, which I sold at 4s.; what was the prime cost? *Ans.* 3s. 8d.

25. Lost 10 per cent. on cloth, which I sold at 13s. 6d.; what was the prime cost? *Ans.* 15s.

26. Lost 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. by selling tea at 4s. 9d.; what was the prime cost? *Ans.* 5s. 6d.

27. Gained 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., by selling goods at 9d.; what was the prime cost? *Ans.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

28. Sold a quantity of cloth at 4s. 10d. per yard, by which I cleared 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; what did I buy it for?

Ans. 4s. per yard.

29. Sold cloth at 12s., on which I gained 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; what was the prime cost? *Ans.* 9s. 6d. per yd.



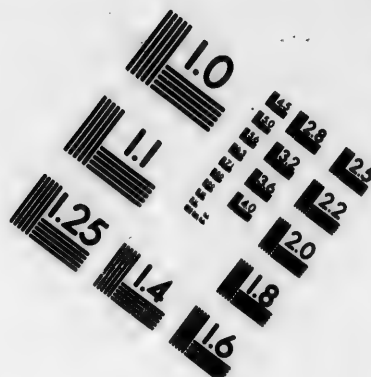
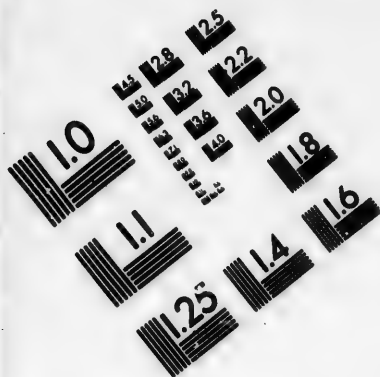
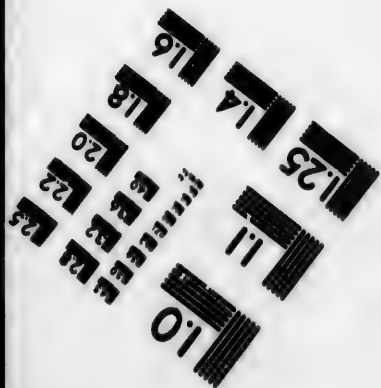
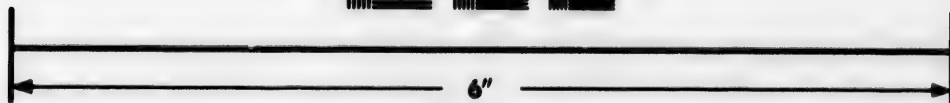
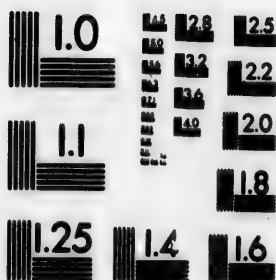


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CASE IV.—Given two selling prices, and the rate per cent. in proportion to one of them; to find the rate per cent. in proportion to the other.

RULE.—As the price whose rate per cent. is given is to 100, with the given rate added or deducted, so is the other given price to a fourth number, from which subtract 100 in case of gain, but which subtract from 100 in case of loss. The remainder will be the required rate.

30. By selling cloth at 5s. I gained 12 per cent.; what did I gain per cent. by selling it at 6s. ? Ans. $34\frac{2}{3}$ p. c.

31. By selling goods at 6s. I lost 14 per cent.; what will I lose by selling them at 7s. 6d. ? Ans. $19\frac{1}{3}$ p. c.

32. Sold goods at 15s. 6d., whereby I cleared 18 per cent., but the commodity turning scarce, I sold what remained at 16s. 4d.; what did I clear per cent. by the latter price ?

Ans. $24\frac{2}{3}$ p. c.

33. By selling tea at 5s. 3d., I gained 16 per cent.; the same tea was afterwards sold at 4s. 6d.; what was lost or gained per cent. by the latter price ? Ans. 4 p. c. loss.

CASE V.—Given the whole gain or loss, and the rate per cent.; to find what the whole is bought and sold at.

RULE.—As the rate is to 100, so is the gain to the buying price; and the selling price is got by adding the gain or subtracting the loss.

34. By selling goods at 5 per cent. profit, I gained £44 16; what did I pay for them ? Ans. £896, prime cost.

35. Sold 342 cwt. sugar, at 3 per cent. profit, and gained £53 14; what was it bought and sold at per cwt. ?

Ans. £5 4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, bot. per cwt.—£5 7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sold per cwt.

36. Bought muslin at 5s. 8d., and by selling it again at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit, I gained £29 18; what quantity did I sell ?

Ans. 2345 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.

37. Sold tea at 7s. 8d., which was at 6 per cent. profit, and gained £33 6 8; what quantity did I sell ? Ans. 1536 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

1. Bought cloth at 15s. per yard; how must it be sold per yard to gain £3 0 8 on 80 yards? and what will be the gain per cent ? Ans. 15s. 10d. or $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

2. By selling cloth at 17s. 6d. per yard, I cleared 8 per cent; how much did I clear per cent, by selling the same cloth at 18s. 3d ? Ans. $12\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

3. A. and B. barter; A. has 42 cwt. 2 qrs. of sugar, at £3

15s per cwt., and 12 yards of cloth, at 9s. 1d. per yd.; B. has 333 $\frac{1}{3}$ yards of Holland at 8s. 3d. per yd.; who must pay the balance, and how much? Ans. B. must pay £27 6 6 bal.

4. What is the interest of £10,007 for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ years at 6 per cent? Ans. £3452 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5. My agent sends me word that he has bought goods on my account, to the value of £617 17 6, what will his commission come to, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? Ans. £15 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

6. A certain debt is due as follows, viz: $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 5 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 7 months, and the rest at 12 months; now if it were agreed to pay the whole at once, what would be the mean time? Ans. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.

7. A legacy of £800 is left me by an uncle, to be paid 9 months after his disease; but I being in want of ready money, agree with his executors to allow them 5 per cent. for prompt payment, how much will I receive? Ans. £771 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

8. Delivered 450 bolls barley to be malted, and during the process it increased in quantity at the rate of 3 bolls on 7; what quantity of malt had I? Ans. 642 $\frac{1}{2}$ bolls malt.

9. A farmer kiln-dried 285 bolls corn, by which it inked 3 bolls on 40; how much did the dry corn measure?

Ans. 263 $\frac{1}{2}$ bolls dry.

10. A merchant's capital was £1260, and he has since increased it at the rate of £13 on £20; what is it now?

Ans. £2079 present capital.

11. A gentleman has 129 oz. 15 dwts. of old silver, which he values at 4s. 3d. per oz.; and he purposes to add £83 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ thereto, in order to purchase a very curious and valuable piece of plate, weighing 260 oz. 10 dwt.: required how much the plate was rated at per oz.?

Ans. 8s. 6d.

12. Bought hops at £5 5 per cwt.; how must they be sold per lb. to gain 15 per cent?

Ans. 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

13. Shipped for Holland 2600 pieces of linen, each 94 yds. at 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per yd.; to get in return one half in gin, at £86 per tun, the other half in tea, at £3 10 per canister; what quantity of each should I receive?

Ans. 364 tuns, 1 hhd. gin, and 6764 $\frac{1}{2}$ can. tea.

14. An agent is allowed 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for commission and risk of bad debts; what is his income, supposing his sales to amount to £20178 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, his losses to £300 17, and his doubtful debts, which are valued at 12s. 6d. per pound, to £600 17 6?

Ans. £583 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ income.

15. What is the net weight of 7 chests tea, each 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb., tare 20 lb. per cwt., allowing also the usual tret and cloff?

Ans. 92 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lb.

16. An agent charges 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for commission and risk

of bad debts; his sales in a year amount to £14780, and his losses to £230; what is his net income? Ans. £398 3 0.

17. What is the interest of £256, from May 7, till Aug. 12, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? Ans. £3 14 10 $\frac{11}{16}$.

18. £240 is to be paid as follows, viz: £60 in 60 days, £80 in 96 days, £40 in 250 days, and the rest in a year and 35 days: required the equated time for paying the whole?

Ans. 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

19. Received 125 yards of cloth, at 5s. 6d. for 215 lb. of tea; required the price of the tea? Ans. 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ per lb.

20. What is the interest of £150 from Jan. 7, till Aug. 23, at 6 per cent? Ans. £5 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

21. If 12 men build a wall 30 feet long, 6 feet high, and 3 feet thick, in 15 days; in how many days will 60 men build a wall 300 feet long, 8 feet high, and 6 feet thick? Ans. 80 days.

22. There is £1000 to be divided among 3 men, in such proportion, that if A. have £3, B. shall have £5, and C. £8; how much must each man have?

Ans. A. £187 10, B. £312 10, C. £500.

23. A gentleman having 50s. to pay among his labourers for a day's work, gave to every boy 6d., to every woman 8d., and to every man 16d.: the number of boys, women, and men, was the same; required the number of each.

Ans. 20 of each.

24. After the conquest of Canada from the French, a gentleman made a purchase of 976 acres, French measure; how many English acres may he reckon upon, supposing 16 of the former equivalent to 19 of the latter? Ans. 1159 Eng. acres.

25. What discount ought to be allowed on receiving present payment of a debt of £375 10, due 3 years hence; reckoning interest at 6 per cent.

Ans. £57 5 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.

26. If an agent transact business to the amount of £64896 per annum, and is allowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., what is his income, supposing he loses by bad debts £548? Ans. £912 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

27. Three gardeners, A. B. and C. having bought a piece of ground, find the profits of it amount to £120 per annum. Now the money which they laid down was in such proportion, that as often as A. paid £5, B. paid £7, and as often as B. paid £4 C. paid £6. Required how much each man must have per annum of the gain.

Ans. A. £26 13 4, B. £37 6 8, C. £56.

28. A. barter with B. tea worth 5s. 6d., at 6s. 3d., for rum worth 7s., at 7s. 11d.; who has the advantage, and how much?

Ans. A's advantage, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per gal.

29. A woollen manufacturer sold 3 pieces broad cloth, each 27 yards, at 17s. 3d., and 5 pieces narrow ditto, each 31

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yds. at 11s. 7d; he allowed 5 per cent discount for prompt payment; what did he receive? *Ans.* £151 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3.

30. A. values cloth in barter at 6s. 3d., worth only 5s. 9d.; how must B. value cloth worth 7s. 2d. to be even with him?

Ans. 7s. 9d $\frac{1}{4}$ per yd.

31. If 8 horses require £40 worth of hay in 6 months, when hay sells at 8d. per stone; how much will it require to maintain 7 horses for 11 months, when hay sells at 5d. per stone?

Ans. £40 2 1.

32. Exchanged 124 yards shirting at 2s. 6d per yard, for 100 yards printed cotton at 1s. 4d. per yd., and the remainder in ribbons at 1s. 2d. per yd.; how many yards of ribbon should I receive?

Ans. 151 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

33. A. B. and C. rent a grass enclosure, for which they agree to pay £80. A. put in 8 cattle for 180 days, B. 6 cattle for 150 days, and C. 20 cattle for 123 days, how much of the rent should each pay?

Ans. A. £24, B. £15, C. £41.

34. After seeing a flash of lightning, 24 seconds elapsed before the thunder was heard; required the distance, sound moving at the rate of 1142 feet per second?

Ans. 5 miles 336 yards.

35. A steeple projected a shadow of 200 feet, when a staff 4 feet high projected 6 feet of shadow; required the height of the steeple?

Ans. 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ feet.

36. A has 96 gallons gin, worth 16s. 6d., which he wishes to exchange with B. for wine worth £2 2 per dozen, but B. demands 45s. for his wine in barter; how much should A. demand for his gin, not to be a loser, and how much wine should he get for it?

Ans. 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. at 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

37. The capital of a mercantile house is divided into 20 shares, of which A. has 4, B. 5, C. 9, and D. 2 shares. £975 of profits are to be divided among the partners; how much of that sum should each receive?

Ans. A. £195, B. £243 15, C. £438 15, D. £97 10.

38. When the barometer stands at 30 inches, there are about 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pressure by the atmosphere on every square inch of the human body; now if the surface of a man's body contain 15 square feet, how many tons weight of air has he to sustain for his usual load?

Ans. 14 tons, 500 lb.

39. When I was a boy, I recollect hearing distinctly, though 42 miles distant, the report of the cannons fired in Edinburgh castle, on the 5th Nov., how long was that after the discharge of the gun?

Ans. 3 min. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

40. Bought a quantity of cloth for £412 10; 85 yds. getting damaged, were sold at 15s. per yard, whereby I lost

£6 7 6 ; but sold the remainder so as to gain £17 16 8 upon the whole ; required the quantity bought, and at what the undamaged part was sold per yard ?

Ans. 500 yards, sold at 17s. 8d.

41. Bought goods at 6s. 3d. per qr., and sold them at £1 18 6 per cwt. ; what was gained on 27 cwt. and how much per cent ?

Ans. £18 4 6 or 54 per cent.

42. The sum of £20 0 6 is to be divided among four classes of poor people ; there are 7 in the first class, 9 in the second, 15 in the third, and 20 in the fourth ; the share of the first is double that of the second, the second triple that of the third, and the third quadruple that of the fourth ; required the share of each class.

Ans. 1s. 1½d. share, 4th class, 4s. 6d. do. 3d class, 13s. 6d. do. 2d class, 27s. do. 1st class.

43. Sold a quantity of cloth at 3s. 3d. per yard, by which I gained £12, at the rate of 8½ per cent. ; required the quantity sold, and the prime cost ?

Ans. 960 yards, bought at 3s.

44. Shipped on an adventure to Lisbon 300 barrels of salmon at £3 18 6, 450 yards linen at 2s. 7d., 1200 yards broad cloth at 16s., insurance and charges of shipping £44 8 6 ; the net proceeds, as per account of sales, was £2440 16 4 ; required the gain or loss, and how much per cent.

Ans. £200 15 4 gain, £8½ gain per cent.

45. A merchant imported 11 pipes of wine, which cost him £31 10 per pipe, and which were bottled into 52 doz. each ; bottles and other charges 2s. 4d. per dozen ; he sold one-half of it at 16s. 2d. per dozen, and the other half at 17s. per dozen ; what did he gain or lose upon the whole ?

Ans. £61 1 gain.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN PART III.

What is Simple proportion ? *Ans.* It is the method of finding a fourth proportional number to three other given numbers, so that the third shall have the same *ratio* to the fourth that the first has to the second. What do you mean by *ratio* ? *Ans.* It is the relation which one number bears to another with respect to magnitude, and can only exist between quantities of the same kind,

thus :—12 yards : 6 yards :: £8 : £4

or, 4 shil. : 16 shil. :: 3 yd. : 12 yd.

In a Simple Proportion question, how many terms must be given ? *Ans.* Always three to find the fourth, or answer. How do you state a question in Proportion ? After it is stated

how do you proceed in working it? What is Compound Proportion? What is Distributive Proportion? What sort of a rule is that called Practice? How are questions in Practice solved? What are the aliquot parts of a pound? of a shilling? &c. What are the aliquot parts of a cwt.? of a qr.? an oz. troy? When the price of one is an even part of a penny, shilling, or pound, how do you find the price of a large number? When the price consists of pence and farthings, not an even part of a shilling how do you proceed? When the price consists of shillings, pence, and farthings, what do you then do? &c. What is the rule on Allowances on goods commonly called? What is the meaning of Gross weight? What is Tare?—Tret?—Cloff?—net weight? What is Simple Interest? What does per cent. (*centum*) mean? Ans. per 100. What is the meaning of per annum? Ans. Yearly. What is the principal?—interest?—amount?—legal interest?—usury? How do you find the interest of any sum of money for any number of years?—for months?—for weeks?—for days? What is the meaning of Compound Interest? What is Commission or Brokerage? What is Insurance? What is the meaning of insurer?—insured?—premium?—policy? What do you mean by the funds or stocks? How do you find the value of any quantity of stock? How do you find how much stock may be bought for a given sum? How do you find the rate of interest arising from money invested in the stocks? What is the meaning of Discount? What is the true method of finding the present value of a sum of money due at a future period? What is the common way, or the way bankers discount bills? Is this a true and correct method? Ans. No;—it makes the discount a little more than it ought to be. What is the meaning of Equation of Payments? How do you find the equated or equal time? What is the meaning of Barter? How do you solve questions in this rule? Is there not a rule of first rate commercial importance called Profit and Loss? Ans. Yes: by it the merchant is enabled to calculate the gain or loss per cent., prime cost, selling price, &c., upon every transaction in business, hence this rule is peculiarly the spirit or essence of mercantile speculations, so far as the science of numbers is concerned. How do you find the profit or loss per cent., when the prime cost, and the profit or loss on it, are given? How do you find the selling price, when the rate per cent., and prime cost are given? How do you find the prime cost, when the rate per cent., and selling price are given? Given two selling prices, and the rate per cent. in proportion to one of them, how do you find the rate per

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cent. corresponding to the other? Given the whole gain or loss, and the rate per cent., how do you find what the whole was bought and sold at?

PART IV.

VULGAR FRACTIONS.

1. A *Fraction* is one or more parts of an integer, and is expressed by a number above, and another below a line drawn between: them thus, $\frac{4}{7}$.

The number below the line is called the *denominator*, because it denominates or shows, into how many parts the integer is divided; and the number above is called the *numerator*, because it enumerates, or shows how many of these parts the fraction contains. The numerator and denominator are called the terms of the fraction.

2. There are *two* kinds of vulgar fractions, simple and compound.

3. A *simple fraction* consists of a numerator and denominator, as $\frac{7}{8}$, and is divided into two kinds, proper and improper.

4. A *proper fraction* is when the numerator is less than the denominator, as $\frac{4}{7}$.

5. An *improper fraction* is when the numerator is equal to, or greater than the denominator, as $\frac{7}{4}$.

6. A *compound fraction* consists of two or more fractions joined together by the word of, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$.

7. A *mixed number* or fraction, consists of a whole number and a simple fraction, as $9\frac{1}{2}$.

8. A *complex fraction* is that which has a fraction or a mixed number in either or both of its terms, as

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{7} \text{ or } \frac{3}{10\frac{1}{2}} \text{ or } \frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{9} \text{ or } \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$$

When the numerator is equal to the denominator, the fraction is equal to the integer; thus, $\frac{4}{4}=1$.

And when the numerator is greater than the denominator, the fraction is greater than the integer, as $\frac{7}{4}=1\frac{3}{4}$.

NOTE.—If the numerator and denominator of a fraction be either multiplied or divided by the same number, the product or quotient will be a new fraction, equal in value to the former:—thus, $\frac{4}{7} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{7}$, or $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{8}{14}$, all of which have the same value, $\frac{4}{7} = \frac{2}{7} = \frac{8}{14}$.

REDUCTION OF VULGAR FRACTIONS.

CASE I.

To reduce fractions to their least terms.

RULE.—Divide the greater term by the less, and that divisor by the remainder, the next divisor by the next remainder, and so on always dividing the next divisor by the next remainder, till nothing remains; the last divisor is the greatest *common measure*: by which divide the terms of the fraction for the answer.

Reduce $\frac{378}{1233}$ to its least terms.

$$\begin{array}{r} 378 \overline{)1233} 3 \\ 1134 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 99 \overline{)378} 3 \\ 297 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \overline{)99} 1 \\ 81 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$9 \overline{)378} = \frac{42}{137} \text{ ans.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{)81} 4 \\ 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{)18} 2 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

..

Reduce to their least terms.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. $\frac{227}{333}$ ans. $\frac{19}{117}$. | 4. $\frac{333}{444}$ ans. $\frac{111}{148}$. | 7. $\frac{501}{1002}$ ans. $\frac{167}{334}$. |
| 2. $\frac{111}{111}$ ans. $\frac{1}{1}$. | 5. $\frac{333}{444}$ ans. $\frac{111}{148}$. | 8. $\frac{111}{111}$ ans. $\frac{1}{1}$. |
| 3. $\frac{111}{111}$ ans. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 6. $\frac{111}{111}$ ans. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 9. $\frac{111}{111}$ ans. $\frac{111}{111}$. |

NOTE.—To reduce fractions to less terms.

RULE.—When the terms of the fraction end with 5 or 0, divide by 5; when with an even number or cipher, divide by 2; when there are ciphers at the end of each, cut off as many as are common to both; and when any number will divide both numerator and denominator, without a remainder, divide them by it.

Reduce to less terms.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 4. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 7. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 10. $\frac{11}{11}$. |
| 2. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 5. $\frac{11}{11}$. | 8. $\frac{11}{11}$. | 11. $\frac{11}{11}$. |
| 3. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 6. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 9. $\frac{111}{111}$. | 12. $\frac{111}{111}$. |

CASE II.

To reduce an improper fraction to a whole or mixed number.

RULE.—Divide the numerator by the denominator, the quotient will be the whole number; the remainder, if any, a numerator, and the divisor its denominator; annex this fraction to the whole number.

Reduce to whole or mixed numbers.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. $\frac{7}{3}$ ans. $2\frac{1}{3}$. | 4. $\frac{174}{7}$ ans. $24\frac{6}{7}$. | 7. $\frac{72}{8}$ ans. 9. |
| 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ ans. $\frac{2}{3}$. | 5. $\frac{6}{5}$ ans. $1\frac{1}{5}$. | 8. $\frac{144}{12}$ ans. 12. |
| 3. $\frac{19}{7}$ ans. $2\frac{5}{7}$. | 6. $\frac{174}{7}$ ans. $24\frac{6}{7}$. | 9. $\frac{319}{8}$ ans. $39\frac{7}{8}$. |

CASE III.

To reduce a mixed number to an improper fraction.

RULE.—Multiply the whole number by the denominator of the fraction; to the product add the numerator, under which place the denominator.

A whole number is reduced to the form of a fraction, by putting 1 for its denominator.

Reduce to improper fractions.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. 67 ans. $\frac{67}{1}$. | 4. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ans. $\frac{13}{2}$. | 7. $174\frac{3}{8}$ ans. $\frac{1395}{8}$. |
| 2. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ans. $\frac{9}{2}$. | 5. 7 ans. $\frac{7}{1}$. | 8. $16\frac{4}{5}$ ans. $\frac{84}{5}$. |
| 3. 19 ans. $\frac{19}{1}$. | 6. $17\frac{1}{2}$ ans. $\frac{35}{2}$. | 9. $319\frac{1}{8}$ ans. $\frac{2553}{8}$. |

NOTE.—To reduce a whole number to a fraction of a given denominator.

RULE.—Multiply the whole number by the given denominator for the numerator, under which place the denominator.

10. Reduce 3 to a fraction, having 5 for its denominator.

Ans. $\frac{3}{5}$.

11. Reduce 11 to a fraction, having 9 for its denominator.

Ans. $\frac{11}{9}$.

12. Reduce 27 to a fraction, having 14 for its denominator.

Ans. $\frac{27}{14}$.

CASE IV.

To reduce a compound fraction to a simple one.

RULE.—Multiply all the numerators together for the numerator, and all the denominators for the denominator of the simple fraction.

NOTE.—Shorten the operation in this rule by canceling the numerators and denominators. Do the same when you come to multiplication, division, and proportion of vulgar fractions.

Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ to a simple fraction.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & e & & & & \\ & & 2 & & & & \\ d & a & c & b & & & \\ \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12} \text{ ans.} & & & & & & \\ c & d & b & a & & & \\ 2 & 5 & & & & & \\ e & & & & & & \end{array}$$

Reduce to a simple fraction.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$. | ans. $\frac{1}{12}$. | 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}$. | ans. $\frac{11}{8}$. |
| 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$. | ans. $\frac{1}{9}$. | 7. $\frac{1}{3}$ of $6\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 . | " $17\frac{1}{6}$. |
| 3. $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}$. | ans. $\frac{1}{4}$. | 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 . | " $1\frac{1}{2}$. |
| 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of 9 . | ans. $\frac{1}{2}$. | 9. $6\frac{1}{2}$ of $9\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 . | " $14\frac{1}{2}$. |
| 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8 . | ans. $\frac{1}{24}$. | 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 7 . | " $\frac{7}{24}$. |

CASE V.

To reduce fractions of different denominators to others of equal value that have a common one.

RULE.—Reduce them to simple fractions, then multiply each numerator into all the denominators except its own, for the new numerators, and multiply all the denominators together for a common denominator.

Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{5}$ to a common denominator.

$$3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 8 = 144 \text{ N.}$$

$$1 \times 4 \times 3 \times 8 = 96 \text{ N.}$$

$$2 \times 4 \times 2 \times 8 = 128 \text{ N.}$$

$$5 \times 4 \times 2 \times 3 = 120 \text{ N.}$$

$$4 \times 2 \times 3 \times 8 = 192 \text{ C. D.}$$

hence the 4 new fractions are:

$$\frac{1}{144}, \frac{2}{96}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{120}.$$

and they have the same value of the former ones; viz.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{144}, \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{96}, \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{120}.$$

Reduce to a common denominator.

$$1. \frac{1}{2}, \& \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{Ans. } \frac{2}{6}, \& \frac{2}{6}.$$

$$2. \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \& \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$\text{" } \frac{4}{60}, \frac{3}{60}, \& \frac{12}{60}.$$

$$3. \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \& \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\text{" } \frac{3}{60}, \frac{12}{60}, \& \frac{10}{60}.$$

$$4. \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \& \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$\text{" } \frac{168}{5040}, \frac{840}{5040}, \frac{720}{5040}, \& \frac{630}{5040}.$$

$$5. \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}, \& \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$\text{" } \frac{1260}{5040}, \frac{720}{5040}, \frac{630}{5040}, \& \frac{560}{5040}.$$

$$6. \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{1}{4}, \& \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$\text{" } \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}, \& \frac{1}{20}.$$

$$7. 3\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4, \& \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$\text{" } \frac{7}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, \& \frac{1}{10}.$$

$$8. \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 5, 6\frac{1}{2}, \& \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{" } \frac{5}{2}, \frac{13}{2}, \& \frac{9}{2}.$$

NOTE.—When of two fractions the one denominator can divide the other, without a remainder, multiply the terms of that which has the less denominator by the quotient.

Reduce to a common denominator,

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$. | Ans. $\frac{1}{6}$ & $\frac{2}{6}$. | 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$. | Ans. $\frac{1}{6}$ & $\frac{2}{6}$. |
| 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$. | Ans. $\frac{2}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$. | 12. $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$. | Ans. $\frac{2}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$. |

Sometimes a number of fractions may be brought to a common denominator very easily, when any number of the less denominators are equal to the greatest. For example :

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{5}$, reduced to a common denominator, $\frac{10}{20}, \frac{5}{20}, \frac{8}{20}, \frac{6}{20}, \frac{4}{20}$, are equal to.

Or, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{5}$, red. to a c. d. are $\frac{10}{20}, \frac{5}{20}, \frac{8}{20}, \frac{6}{20}, \frac{4}{20}$ equal to.

CASE VI.

To reduce a complex fraction to a simple one.

RULE.—Reduce both the numerator and denominator to a simple fraction, then multiply the numerator of each of these fractions by the denominator of the other, for the simple fraction.

Red. $\frac{3}{10\frac{1}{2}}$ to a simple frac.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{3}{10\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{3}{4} - 3 \times 4 = 12 \\ \hline \frac{1}{4} - 41 \times 1 = 41 \end{array} \quad \text{—ans.}$$

Red. $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a simple frac.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{9} \\ \frac{1}{2} - 11 \times 1 = 11 \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} - 9 \times 2 = 18 \end{array} \quad \text{—ans.}$$

Reduce $2\frac{1}{3}$ to a

$$\frac{4}{3}$$

simple fraction.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{7}{3} - 7 \times 4 = 28 \\ \hline \frac{1}{3} - 19 \times 3 = 57 \end{array} \quad \text{—ans.}$$

1. Reduce $\frac{4}{11\frac{3}{4}}$ to a simple fraction.

Ans. $\frac{1}{11}$.

2. Reduce $13\frac{3}{4}$ to a simple fraction.

Ans. $13\frac{3}{4}$.

3. Reduce $\frac{1}{83\frac{1}{2}}$ to a simple fraction.

Ans. $\frac{2}{83\frac{1}{2}}$.

CASE VII.

To reduce fractions from one denomination to another.

RULE.—If from a less name to a greater, multiply the denominator by the number of the less that makes one of the greater; if from a greater to a less, multiply the numerator by that number.

Reduce $\frac{4}{9}$ of a farthing to the fraction of a pound.

$$\frac{4}{9} \times 4 \times 12 \times 20 = \frac{4}{8640} = \frac{1}{2160} \text{ £}$$

Reduce $\text{£} \frac{1}{2160}$ to the fraction of a farthing.

$$\frac{1}{2160} \times 20 \times 12 \times 4 = \frac{80}{2160} = \frac{4}{27} \text{ far.}$$

The following questions, prove each other in the same manner.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.—Reduce $\frac{4}{3}$ of a shilling to the fraction of a guinea. | 1. Reduce $\frac{1}{133}$ of a guinea to the fraction of a shilling. |
| 2.— $\frac{9}{11}$ sh. moidore. | 2.— $\frac{1}{33}$ moid. shilling. |
| 3.— $\frac{1}{12}$ crown pound. | 3.— $\frac{5}{48}$ pound crown. |
| 4.— $\frac{1}{4}$ far. shilling. | 4.— $\frac{1}{84}$ shil. farth. |
| 5.— $\frac{2}{3}$ hf. cr. pound. | 5.— $\frac{1}{12}$ pound. h. cr. |
| 6.— $\frac{1}{6}$ penny guinea. | 6.— $\frac{1}{333}$ gui. pen. |
| 7.— $\frac{5}{7}$ lb. ton. | 7.— $\frac{1}{333}$ ton. lb. |
| 8.— $\frac{8}{9}$ oz. cwt. | 8.— $\frac{1}{333}$ cwt. ounce. |
| 9.— $\frac{1}{3}$ dram. lb. | 9.— $\frac{1}{333}$ lb. dram. |
| 10.— $\frac{1}{11}$ yard mile. | 10.— $\frac{1}{333}$ m. yard. |
| 11.— $\frac{1}{12}$ sec. hour. | 11.— $\frac{1}{333}$ hour. sec. |
| 12.— $\frac{1}{8}$ per. acre. | 12.— $\frac{1}{333}$ acre. perch. |
| 13.—Reduce $\text{£}\frac{4}{3}$ to the fraction of a guinea. | 13.—Reduce $\frac{1}{33}$ guinea to the fraction of a pound. |
| 14.— $\frac{7}{8}$ crown moidore. | 14.— $\frac{3}{8}$ moid. crown. |
| 15.— $\frac{3}{4}$ pound joan. | 15.— $\frac{5}{12}$ joan. pound. |
| 16.— $\frac{3}{4}$ yard ell Eng. | 16.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ell Eng. yard. |
| 17.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ell Fl. ell Eng. | 17.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ell Eng. ell Fl. |
| 18.— $\frac{1}{6}$ crown guinea. | 18.— $\frac{1}{33}$ guin. crown. |

NOTE.—In the following questions, reduce the given quantity to the lowest name in it for the numerator; and reduce the denomination it is required to be reduced to, into the same name for the denominator.

Reduce 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the fraction of a pound.

8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.=510 far.—41
—
—ans.
 $\text{£}1 = 960 \text{ far.} = 96$

The following questions and those in the next case prove each other.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.—Reduce 7d. to the fraction of a pound. | 13.—Reduce 7 fur. 4 pol. to the fraction of a mile. |
| 2.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. shilling. | 14.—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. crown. |
| 3.—9 $\frac{1}{2}$ guinea. | 15.—6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. hf. guin. |
| 4.—19s. 8d. £. | 16.—13 lb. 4 oz. ton. |
| 5.—7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. £. | 17.—7 dwt. 13 gr. oz. |
| 6.—4lb., 3 dr. cwt. | 18.—8 gal. 7 pts. qr. |
| 7.—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ drams lb. av. | 19.—17 gal. 5 pts. qr. |
| 8.—8 dwt. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. lb. tr. | 20.—3 bus. 3 pk. qr. |
| 9.—7 gal. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts. qr. | 21.—5 oz. 7 gr. lb. tr. |
| 10.—5 d. 3 h. 17 m. yr. | 22.—2 ro. 17. pol. acre. |
| 11.—5 yds. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. mile. | 23.—24 seconds hour. |
| 12.—3 ro. 5 po. acre. | 24.—15 h. 15 m. day. |

CASE VIII.

To find the value of a fraction.

RULE.—Reduce the numerator into the next inferior name, and divide by the denominator. Reduce the remainder into the next lower name, and divide again, and so on, as far as necessary.

What is the value of $\text{£}\frac{2}{5}$?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 96 \overline{)41} \\
 \underline{20} \\
 \text{--- s. d.} \\
 820 \text{ (8 } 6\frac{1}{2} \text{ ans.} \\
 \underline{768} \\
 52 \\
 \underline{12} \\
 624 \\
 \underline{576} \\
 48 \\
 \underline{4} \\
 192 \\
 \underline{192}
 \end{array}$$

What is the value of $\frac{7}{4}$ qr.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 64 \overline{)47} \\
 \underline{8} \\
 \text{--- bus. pk. gal.} \\
 376 \text{ (5 } 3 \text{ 1 ans.} \\
 \underline{320} \\
 56 \\
 \underline{4} \\
 224 \\
 \underline{192} \\
 32 \\
 \underline{2} \\
 64 \\
 \underline{64}
 \end{array}$$

What is the value of

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. $\frac{7}{10}$ pound? | 9. $\frac{37}{100}$ qr. corn? | 17. $\frac{188}{1000}$ oz. tr? |
| 2. $\frac{1}{8}$ shilling? | 10. $\frac{7387}{10000}$ year? | 18. $\frac{71}{100}$ quarter? |
| 3. $\frac{13}{100}$ guinea? | 11. $\frac{13}{1000}$ mile? | 19. $\frac{11}{100}$ quarter? |
| 4. $\frac{42}{100}$ pound? | 12. $\frac{34}{100}$ acre? | 20. $\frac{1}{100}$ quarter? |
| 5. $\frac{37}{100}$ pound? | 13. $\frac{7}{100}$ mile? | 21. $\frac{2487}{10000}$ lb. tr.? |
| 6. $\frac{1037}{10000}$ cwt? | 14. $\frac{7}{100}$ crown? | 22. $\frac{1}{1000}$ acre? |
| 7. $\frac{31}{1000}$ lb. av.? | 15. $\frac{44}{100}$ hf. guin.? | 23. $\frac{1}{100}$ hour? |
| 8. $\frac{423}{10000}$ lb. tr.? | 16. $\frac{63}{10000}$ ton? | 24. $\frac{8}{100}$ day? |

NOTE.—Of two given fractions to find which has the greater value.

RULE.—Multiply each numerator into the other's denominator, and if the products be equal, so are the fractions; otherwise the numerator of that fraction, which has the greater value, multiplied by the other's denominator, will give the greater product.

Whether has the greater value.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. $\frac{7}{8}$ or $\frac{10}{11}$ ans. $\frac{7}{8}$. | 3. $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ ans. $\frac{1}{3}$. |
| 2. $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ ans. $\frac{1}{4}$. | 4. $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{12}$ ans. $\frac{1}{10}$. |
| 5. $\frac{1}{15}$ or $\frac{1}{17}$ equal. | 6. $\frac{1}{11}$ or $\frac{1}{12}$ equal. |

ADDITION OF VULGAR FRACTIONS.

Reduce the given fractions to simple ones, and to a common denominator; then add the numerators, and under their sum write the common denominator.

add $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ together.

$$3 \times 8 \times 5 \times 2 = 240$$

$$5 \times 4 \times 5 \times 2 = 200$$

$$4 \times 4 \times 8 \times 2 = 256$$

$$1 \times 4 \times 8 \times 5 = 160$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 856$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} = 2\frac{7}{8} \text{ a.}$$

$$4 \times 8 \times 5 \times 2 = 320$$

$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4} + 10$.

$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + 10$$

$$5 \times 8 \times 1 = 40$$

$$3 \times 6 \times 1 = 18$$

$$10 \times 6 \times 8 = 480$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 538$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} = 11\frac{5}{8} \text{ a.}$$

$$6 \times 8 \times 1 = 48$$

1. What is the sum of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{8}$? *Ans.* 2.
2. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{7}{8}$? " $2\frac{1}{4}$.
3. What is the sum of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$? " $1\frac{3}{4}$.
4. What is the sum of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} + 5$? " 6.
5. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}$? " $2\frac{3}{4}$.
6. What is the sum of $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$? " 2.
7. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$? " $2\frac{1}{2}$.
8. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$? " $\frac{3}{8}$.
9. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$? " $1\frac{3}{4}$.
10. What is the sum of $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{8} + 11$? " $12\frac{1}{2}$.

NOTE. I.—When mixed numbers are given, find the sum of the fractions as before, to which add the integers.

11. What is the sum of $4\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2} + 8\frac{1}{2}$? *Ans.* $20\frac{3}{2}$.
12. What is the sum of $9\frac{1}{4} + 6 + 8 + 11\frac{1}{4}$? " $34\frac{1}{2}$.
13. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{8} + 6\frac{1}{4} + 14\frac{1}{2} + 51\frac{1}{4}$? " $73\frac{3}{4}$.

NOTE II.—When the fractions are of different names, find their value by Case VIII. and add as in Compound Addition.

14. What is the sum of $\frac{1}{4}$ shil. + $\frac{1}{4}$ penny? *Ans.* 7d. $\frac{1}{4}$.
15. What is the sum of $\frac{1}{4}$ £ + $\frac{3}{8}$ shilling? *Ans.* 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

16. Add together $1\frac{1}{4}$ £, $\frac{1}{4}$ gui., and $\frac{1}{4}$ shil. *Ans.* £1 14 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ s.

17. Add together $\frac{3}{4}$ d., $\frac{1}{4}$ shil. $\frac{1}{4}$ £, $\frac{1}{8}$ moid. *Ans.* £1 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

18. Add together $\frac{1}{8}$ cwt. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. *Ans.* 3 qr. 14 lb. 12 oz.

19. Add together $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ dwt. *Ans.* 3 oz. 3 dwt. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

20. Add together $\frac{3}{8}$ qr., $\frac{3}{8}$ bush., and $\frac{1}{4}$ peck. *Ans.* 5 bush. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pk.

21. Add together $\frac{3}{4}$ ho., $\frac{1}{12}$ day, and $\frac{1}{4}$ week.

Ans. 4 d. 10h. 36 m.

22. A person borrowed at one time £36 $\frac{1}{2}$, at another time £27 $\frac{3}{4}$, at another time 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ sh.; how much did he borrow in all?

Ans. £64 18 s. $\frac{3}{4}$.

23. B. went to market and bought 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. + 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. + 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. + 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tea; how much did he buy in all?

Ans. 544 lb. 10 oz. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

24. C. went to market and sold 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards + 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards + 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells Eng. + 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ells Flem. of cloth; how many yards did he sell in all?

Ans. 112 yds. 2 qr. 2 na.

SUBTRACTION OF VULGAR FRACTIONS.

RULE.—Having reduced the fractions as in Addition, find the difference of the numerators; under which write the common denominator.

NOTE.—In mixed numbers, first subtract the fractions and if the numerator of the subtrahend exceeds that of the minuend, subtract it from the common denominator, and to the remainder add the numerator of the minuend for the numerator of the fraction; and carry one to the units' place of the subtrahend.

From $\frac{4}{5}$ take $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{10} \\ \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6} \end{array}$$

$\frac{6}{15}$ ans.

From 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ take 49 $\frac{2}{3}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 63\frac{1}{2} = 63\frac{3}{6} \\ 49\frac{2}{3} = 49\frac{4}{3} \end{array}$$

13 $\frac{1}{6}$ ans.

1. $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{6}$. *Ans.* $\frac{7}{24}$.

2. $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$. *Ans.* $\frac{3}{8}$.

3. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{2}{5}$. *Ans.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

7. From $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ take $\frac{1}{6}$ of $\frac{7}{10}$.

Ans. $\frac{11}{120}$.

8. From $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ take $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{5}$.

Ans. $\frac{1}{60}$.

9. From 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ take 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ans. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

10. From 56 take 21 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Ans. 34 $\frac{2}{3}$.

11. From £11 $\frac{1}{2}$ take £3 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Ans. £8 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.

12. From $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tr. take 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.

Ans. 6 oz. 13 dwt. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

13. From $\frac{3}{4}$ tons take $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. *Ans.* 6 cwt. 3 qr. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

14. From 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres take 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ roods. *Ans.* 7 a. 3 r. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per.

15. Paid a debt of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds out of a purse containing 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas; how much remained? *Ans.* 43s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

16. A's share of a ship was $\frac{2}{3}$, of which he sold $\frac{1}{4}$; how much remained? *Ans.* $\frac{5}{12}$.

per c

17. A person who had $13\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth, sold $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards; how much remained? *Ans.* $5\frac{1}{2}$.

18. What part of a ship remained after selling $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$? *Ans.* $\frac{3}{8}$.

19. Sold $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gallon of wine; what part remained? *Ans.* $\frac{1}{12}$.

20. What number is that to which if $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ be added, the sum will be 1? *Ans.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

21. What number is that, to which if you add $7\frac{1}{2}$, the sum will be $12\frac{1}{2}$? *Ans.* $5\frac{1}{2}$.

MULTIPLICATION OF VULGAR FRACTIONS.

RULE.—Multiply all the numerators together for the numerator of the product; and all the denominators together for its denominator.

NOTE.—In Multiplication and Division, reduce integers and mixed numbers to improper fractions.

Mult. $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ ans.}$$

Mult. $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$.

$$8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} = 48\frac{1}{4} \text{ ans.}$$

1. What is the product of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$? *Ans.* $\frac{1}{8}$.

2. What is the product of $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$? *Ans.* $\frac{1}{24}$.

3. What is the product of 5, and $\frac{1}{12}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$? *Ans.* $5\frac{1}{12}$.

4. Multiply $7\frac{1}{2}$, by $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10. *Ans.* $37\frac{1}{2}$.

5. Multiply $\frac{1}{2}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}$, by $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Ans.* $1\frac{1}{4}$.

6. Multiply $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ of $3\frac{1}{2}$ of 11. *Ans.* $6\frac{1}{16}$.

7. Multiply $7\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{10}$, and $9\frac{1}{11}$. *Ans.* $2895\frac{1}{110}$.

8. Multiply $3\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $5\frac{1}{4}$, $9\frac{1}{10}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ans.* 62 .

9. What is the value of $20\frac{1}{2}$ bolls barley, at 26s. 8d.?

$$\text{Ans. } £27 \ 13 \ 4.$$

10. What is the value of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards, at 21s. 3d. per ell Eng.? *Ans.* $£2 \ 18 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$.

11. What is the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. cloth, at $£1\frac{1}{2}$ per yd.?

$$\text{Ans. } £0 \ 11 \ 9\frac{1}{2} \text{ d.}$$

12. What is the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, at $£2\frac{1}{4}$ per acre?

$$\text{Ans. } £0 \ 19 \ 5\frac{1}{4} \text{ d.}$$

13. What is the value of $17\frac{1}{4}$ yds., at $7\frac{1}{4}$ s. per yd.?

$$\text{Ans. } £6 \ 7 \ 0\frac{1}{4} \text{ d.}$$

14. What is the value of $37\frac{1}{2}$ ells Eng. at 53d. per yd.?

$$\text{Ans. } £1 \ 1 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ d.}$$

15. What is the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. silver, at $£3\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.?

$$\text{Ans. } £0 \ 4 \ 3\frac{1}{4} \text{ d.}$$

16. What is the value of $60\frac{1}{2}$ gal. at 7s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ per gal.?

$$\text{Ans. } £22 \ 5 \ 10\frac{1}{4} \text{ d.}$$

17. What is the value of 4 cwt. 8 qr. 14 lb. at 72s. 8d. per cwt.?

$$\text{Ans. } £17 \ 14 \ 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ d.}$$

DIVISION OF VULGAR FRACTIONS.

RULE.—Invert the divisor, and proceed as in Multiplication.

Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$.

$$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{28}{8} = 3\frac{4}{8} \text{ ans.}$$

Divide $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$.

$$5\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{22}{3} = 7\frac{2}{3} \text{ ans.}$$

1. $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{11}$. *Ans.* $3\frac{3}{4}$.

2. $\frac{5}{11} \div \frac{2}{3}$. *Ans.* $2\frac{15}{22}$.

3. $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{4}$. *Ans.* $2\frac{2}{3}$.

4. $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{3}{8}$. *Ans.* $2\frac{32}{15}$.

5. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{4}{5}$. *Ans.* $\frac{5}{8}$.

6. $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ans.* $4\frac{1}{2}$.

7. $1\frac{1}{2} \div 8$. *Ans.* $\frac{1}{16}$.

8. $29 \div \frac{2}{3}$. *Ans.* $38\frac{2}{3}$.

9. $\frac{3}{4} \div 5\frac{1}{2}$. *Ans.* $\frac{3}{28}$.

10. $76\frac{1}{2} \div 36\frac{1}{4}$. *Ans.* $2\frac{11}{72}$.

11. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ans.* $\frac{3}{8}$.

12. $\frac{2}{3}$ of $7\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2}$ of 4. *A.* $6\frac{2}{3}$.

13. If $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards of lawn cost $38\frac{7}{8}$ s., what is the price per yard? *Ans.* 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.

14. A farm of $17\frac{3}{4}$ acres was rented at $\pounds 14\frac{7}{8}$; what was the rent per acre? *Ans.* 16s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{8}$ p.

15. What is cloth per yard, when 7 pieces, each $11\frac{3}{4}$ yards, cost $\pounds 54\frac{3}{4}$? *Ans.* 13s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

16. A man performed a piece of work in $61\frac{1}{2}$ days; what part of the work did he perform in 1 day? *Ans.* $\frac{1}{61\frac{1}{2}}$ per day.

17. How many stones, each $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$, will lay a kitchen floor $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ broad? *Ans.* 1926 $\frac{1}{3}$ stones.

18. Divide a ship of $\pounds 980\frac{7}{8}$ value into $21\frac{1}{2}$ shares, and a prize of $\pounds 1000$ value into $42\frac{1}{2}$ shares.

Ans. $\pounds 45$ 15 $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $\pounds 23$ 9 $2\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$.

19. Divide $\pounds 160$ 16 8 among A., B., C., and D., so that A., B., and C. may have equal shares, and D. $\frac{2}{3}$ of one of their shares.

Ans. A. B. and C. each $\pounds 44$ 13 6 $\frac{2}{3}$. and D. $\pounds 26$ 16 $1\frac{1}{3}$.

PROPORTION OF VULGAR FRACTIONS.

RULE.—State the terms as in integers, and multiply and divide as directed above.

1. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound cost $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, what will $\frac{1}{12}$ of a lb. come to? *Ans.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of a yard cost 12s. 9d. how much will $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards come to? *Ans.* $\pounds 1$ 18 3.

3. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of a lb. cost 5s. 6d., what will $42\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of the same cost? *Ans.* $\pounds 15$ 10 9.

4. If $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards cost 18s., what will $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards come to? *Ans.* $\pounds 1$ 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5. What will be the price of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sugar, when $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cwt. cost $\pounds 3$ 11 8? *Ans.* $\pounds 29$ 17 $2\frac{1}{2}$.

6. If $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yd. broad, will make a suit of clothes; how many yards will it take of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yd. wide? *Ans.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds.

7. What will $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a cwt. cost, at £10 4 9 per fodder of 19½ cwt. ? *Ans.* 9s. 4½d $1\frac{1}{2}$.

8. If $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of rum cost 13s. 6½d., what will 9½ gallons cost ? *Ans.* £7 3 1½ $\frac{1}{2}$.

9. If the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ship be £921½, what will $\frac{1}{2}$ come to ? *Ans.* £1194 4 3½.

10. A friend lent me £454½ for 6½ months, how long must I lend him £204½ to discharge the obligation ? *Ans.* 13 m. 19½½ days.

11. Bought $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ship, and sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of my share for £300 17 6, what is the value of the ship ? *Ans.* £458 9 6½ $\frac{1}{4}$.

12. If 2 men mow $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre in $\frac{1}{2}$ of a day, how many acres will 6 men mow in 3½ days ? *Ans.* 11½ acres.

13. If 4 men can finish 12½ roods of ditching in 3½ days, how many roods can 18 men do in 14½ days ? *Ans.* 256½ roods.

14. If a regiment of soldiers, consisting of 975 men, use 17½ quarters of wheat in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a month ; how many soldiers will 71 quarters serve 2½ months ? *Ans.* 50 sol.

15. If 264 men, in 5½ days of 11½ hours long, do a piece of work, in how many days of 9½ hours long will 30 men do the same ? *Ans.* 59½½ days.

DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

1. A *Decimal Fraction* has always a unit, with one or more ciphers for its denominator ; as, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{7}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$.

2. The numerator only in decimals is expressed ; the denominator being always 1 with as many ciphers as there are figures in the numerator.

3. Decimals are distinguished from whole numbers by a point on the left of them ; thus, .5 stands for $\frac{1}{10}$, .75 for $\frac{75}{100}$, .245 for $\frac{245}{1000}$, and .4356 for $\frac{4356}{10000}$.

4. A mixed number is when there are figures both on the right and left of the point ; those on the left are whole numbers, and those on the right are decimals ; thus, 27.41, 345.84.

5. Ciphers on the right of decimals do not alter their value, but being placed on the left of them, with a point prefixed, decrease the value in a tenfold proportion.

6. A *Terminate* or *Finite decimal* is one which extends only to a limited number of places, as .5, .125, &c.

7. *Interminate decimals* are those which extend, *ad infinitum*, and are called *repeaters*, when they always repeat the same figure, as, .3333 &c. and *circulages*, when two or more figures are continually repeated, as, .424242, .42394239, &c.

The notation of Decimals will appear from this table.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Millions.	Hund. of thous.	Tens of thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.		Tenth parts.	Hundredth parts.	Thousandth parts.	Ten thous. parts.	Hund. thous. parts.	Millionth parts.

From the above table, it appears that Decimals decrease in the same tenfold proportion towards the right hand, that whole numbers increase towards the left.

To express any Decimal in words.

RULE.—Put 1 with as many ciphers as there are figures in the Decimal for a denominator; then express in words what that fraction is, which will be the value of the Decimal.

Express in words .5—~~34~~—~~07~~—~~453~~—~~025~~—~~066~~—
 .2587 — .0074 — .40612 — .00050 — .384051 — .007006 —
 .0000508.

To express any Decimal fraction in figures.

RULE.—Express it in the form of a vulgar fraction; then if the numerator consists of as many places as there are ciphers in the denominator; set it down with a point on the left of it. But if the numerator have not a sufficient number of places, ciphers, with a point on the left of them, must be prefixed to supply the defect.

Express in figures—three tenths—twenty-five hundredth parts—seventy-five hundredth parts—five hundredth parts—sixty-seven thousandth parts—one hundred and forty-nine hundred thousandth parts—twenty-nine ten thousandth parts—two thousandth parts—one hundred and four thousandth parts—seventeen hundredth parts—ninety-five millionth parts—one thousand three hundred and fourteen millionth parts.

ADDITION OF DECIMALS.

RULE.—Place down the numbers in such a manner that tenths may be under tenths, hundredths under hundredths, &c. in which order the decimal points will stand directly under one another; and then add as in whole numbers, and put a point in the sum directly under the other points.

table.

5 Hundred parts.
6 Millionth parts.

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hand, that

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words what
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5—066—
007006—

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ere are ci-
point on the
ent number
m, must be

hundredth
th parts—
forty-nine
ndth parts
thousandth
onth parts
th parts.

anner that
edths, &c.
ctly under
and put a

·34

·7546

·08034

·9

·653

·00719

·7405

3·47563 sum.

54·517

5·86

·0748

63·4

8·00754

92·

7·794

231·65334 sum.

1. What is the sum of $\cdot 6153 + \cdot 721 + \cdot 03142 + \cdot 53 + \cdot 943805 + \cdot 83$?

2. Add together $\cdot 07431 + \cdot 84 + \cdot 3072 + \cdot 003185 + \cdot 618 + \cdot 407039$.

3. Required the sum of $45\cdot 72 + 820\cdot 406 + \cdot 370472 + 5436\cdot 8 + 50\cdot 0751 + 638\cdot 714 + 4\cdot 000725$.

4. What is the sum of $34\cdot 5146 + 8503\cdot 07 + \cdot 00348 + 380\cdot 874 + 7436 + 5\cdot 7056 + 73\cdot 08 + 4\cdot 53099$?

5. Add $\cdot 5408 + \cdot 75 + 8\cdot 025 + 72\cdot 42 + 940\cdot 1368 + 56 + 7\cdot 874 + 83\cdot 6075 + \cdot 28$.

6. Required the sum of eighteen hundredth parts—seven hundred and forty-five hundred thousandth parts—nine thousandth parts—forty-three millionth parts—five hundred and eight thousandth parts—one hundred and thirty-two thousandth parts—one thousand and forty-four ten millionth parts—twenty-five hundredth parts—five tenths—and six hundred and five thousandth parts.

SUBTRACTION OF DECIMALS.

RULE.—Place the numbers as in addition ; then subtract as in whole numbers.

From $\cdot 83052610$ Take $\cdot 74308749$ $\cdot 08743861$ From $74\cdot 03594$ Take $8\cdot 6382$ $65\cdot 39774$

1. What is the difference between $83\cdot 1496$ and $7\cdot 38068$?
2. What is the difference between $\cdot 54163$ and $5\cdot 124$?
3. What is the difference between $700\cdot 41$ and $98\cdot 05769$?
4. What is the difference between $1\cdot 53376$ and $9\cdot 64$?
5. What is the difference between $6\cdot 1$ and $\cdot 007439$?
6. What is the difference between seven hundred and fifty-five thousandth parts and ninety-nine thousandth parts ?
7. $83\cdot 149 + 6\cdot 5307 + 904\cdot 072 + 81\cdot 40586 + 1052\cdot 74 - 394\cdot 5196$.
8. $7\cdot 385 + 91\cdot 74 + 8\cdot 0726 + 35\cdot 03 + 2\cdot 475 - 34\cdot 173 + 63\cdot 749351$.

MULTIPLICATION OF DECIMALS.

RULE.—Multiply as in whole numbers, and point off in the product as many decimals as there are in both multiplicand and multiplier; but if the product does not contain as many figures, supply the defect by ciphers on the left.

Multiply 23.416 by 6.43

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.43 \\ \times 23.416 \\ \hline 70248 \\ 93664 \\ 140496 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

150.56488 ans.

Multiply .51437 by .0175

$$\begin{array}{r} .0175 \\ \times .51437 \\ \hline 257185 \\ 360059 \\ 51437 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

.009001475 ans.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Multiply 617.42 by 3.26 ? | Ans. 2012.7892. |
| 2. Multiply .2764 by 96 ? | " 26.5344. |
| 3. Multiply 174 by .149 ? | " 25.926. |
| 4. Multiply 62.348 by .00172 ? | " .10723856 |
| 5. Multiply .0783 by .461 ? | " .0360963 |
| 6. Multiply .06948 by .0087 ? | " .000604476. |
| 7. Multiply .001038 by .77 ? | " .00079926. |
| 8. Multiply .078446 by 398000. | |
| 9. Multiply .000798 by 109700. | |

NOTE.—To multiply by a unit with ciphers, remove the decimal point as many places towards the right hand as there are ciphers.

$$7432.65 \times 100. = 16885.43 \times 1000. = 7436.134 \times 10000.$$

DIVISION OF DECIMALS.

RULE.—Divide as in whole numbers, and point off as many decimals in the quotient as the dividend has more than the divisor; but if there be not as many places in the quotient, put ciphers on the left to supply the defect; and if the dividend has not as many places of decimals as the divisor, annex ciphers till they are equal; or, by annexing ciphers continually thereto, the division may be prolonged till nothing remain, till the quotient circulate, or as far as may be judged necessary.

.23).7935(.35

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 69 \\ 103 \\ 92 \\ \hline 115 \\ 115 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.3).7935(.345

$$\begin{array}{r} 345 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 69 \\ 103 \\ 92 \\ \hline 115 \\ 115 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

23).7935(.0345

$$\begin{array}{r} 0345 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 69 \\ 103 \\ 92 \\ \hline 115 \\ 115 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1. Divide	7.935 by	.23	Ans. 34.5
2. Divide	79.35 by	.23	" 345.
3. Divide	793.5 by	.23	" 3450.
4. Divide	7935. by	.23	" 34500.
5. Divide	417.8125 by	37.5	" 11.1416
6. Divide	37.25 by	281.5	" .1323268 $\frac{116}{1000}$
7. Divide	.21975 by	124	" .00177217 $\frac{1}{1000}$
8. Divide	.5 by	.00725	" 68.965517 $\frac{1}{1000}$

NOTE. I.—When the divisor is an integer with any number of ciphers annexed; cut off the ciphers and remove the decimal point in the dividend as many places farther to the left as there are ciphers cut off, prefixing ciphers if necessary, then proceed as before.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 8463.7 ÷ 2300 | 3. 10.4639 ÷ 1000 |
| 2. 4738.37 ÷ 463000 | 4. 94.687 ÷ 874000 |

NOTE II.—To divide by a unit with ciphers, remove the decimal point as many places towards the left hand as there are ciphers.

$$7436.5 \div 100 = 3817.42 \div 1000 = 20472.16 \div 10000.$$

REDUCTION OF DECIMALS.

CASE I.—To reduce a vulgar fraction to a decimal.

RULE.—Annex ciphers to the numerator as decimals, and then divide it by the denominator; if there be not so many figures in the quotient as there were ciphers annexed, supply the defect by writing ciphers before it.

Reduce $\frac{7}{8}$ to a decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)7.000} \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

.875 ans.

Reduce $\frac{1}{400}$ to a decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 400 \overline{)1.0000} \\ \underline{400} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

.0025 ans.

Reduce each of the following fractions to a decimal.

1. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{14}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{17}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{19}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{21}, \frac{1}{22}, \frac{1}{23}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{25}, \frac{1}{26}, \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{28}, \frac{1}{29}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{31}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{33}, \frac{1}{34}, \frac{1}{35}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{37}, \frac{1}{38}, \frac{1}{39}, \frac{1}{40}, \frac{1}{41}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{43}, \frac{1}{44}, \frac{1}{45}, \frac{1}{46}, \frac{1}{47}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{49}, \frac{1}{50}, \frac{1}{51}, \frac{1}{52}, \frac{1}{53}, \frac{1}{54}, \frac{1}{55}, \frac{1}{56}, \frac{1}{57}, \frac{1}{58}, \frac{1}{59}, \frac{1}{60}, \frac{1}{61}, \frac{1}{62}, \frac{1}{63}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{65}, \frac{1}{66}, \frac{1}{67}, \frac{1}{68}, \frac{1}{69}, \frac{1}{70}, \frac{1}{71}, \frac{1}{72}, \frac{1}{73}, \frac{1}{74}, \frac{1}{75}, \frac{1}{76}, \frac{1}{77}, \frac{1}{78}, \frac{1}{79}, \frac{1}{80}, \frac{1}{81}, \frac{1}{82}, \frac{1}{83}, \frac{1}{84}, \frac{1}{85}, \frac{1}{86}, \frac{1}{87}, \frac{1}{88}, \frac{1}{89}, \frac{1}{90}, \frac{1}{91}, \frac{1}{92}, \frac{1}{93}, \frac{1}{94}, \frac{1}{95}, \frac{1}{96}, \frac{1}{97}, \frac{1}{98}, \frac{1}{99}, \frac{1}{100}$	7. $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$	Ans. .5
2. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{14}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{17}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{1}{19}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{21}, \frac{1}{22}, \frac{1}{23}, \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{25}, \frac{1}{26}, \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{28}, \frac{1}{29}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{31}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{33}, \frac{1}{34}, \frac{1}{35}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{37}, \frac{1}{38}, \frac{1}{39}, \frac{1}{40}, \frac{1}{41}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{43}, \frac{1}{44}, \frac{1}{45}, \frac{1}{46}, \frac{1}{47}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{1}{49}, \frac{1}{50}, \frac{1}{51}, \frac{1}{52}, \frac{1}{53}, \frac{1}{54}, \frac{1}{55}, \frac{1}{56}, \frac{1}{57}, \frac{1}{58}, \frac{1}{59}, \frac{1}{60}, \frac{1}{61}, \frac{1}{62}, \frac{1}{63}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{65}, \frac{1}{66}, \frac{1}{67}, \frac{1}{68}, \frac{1}{69}, \frac{1}{70}, \frac{1}{71}, \frac{1}{72}, \frac{1}{73}, \frac{1}{74}, \frac{1}{75}, \frac{1}{76}, \frac{1}{77}, \frac{1}{78}, \frac{1}{79}, \frac{1}{80}, \frac{1}{81}, \frac{1}{82}, \frac{1}{83}, \frac{1}{84}, \frac{1}{85}, \frac{1}{86}, \frac{1}{87}, \frac{1}{88}, \frac{1}{89}, \frac{1}{90}, \frac{1}{91}, \frac{1}{92}, \frac{1}{93}, \frac{1}{94}, \frac{1}{95}, \frac{1}{96}, \frac{1}{97}, \frac{1}{98}, \frac{1}{99}, \frac{1}{100}$	8. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$	" .3
3. $\frac{1}{11}$ Ans. .0416	9. $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$	" .175
4. $\frac{1}{11}$ " .6075949+	10. $\frac{1}{11}$ of $\frac{1}{11}$	" .05625
5. $\frac{1}{11}$ " .037785849+	11. $\frac{1}{11}$	" .00875
6. $\frac{1}{11}$ of $\frac{1}{11}$ " .375	12. $\frac{1}{11}$	" .012

CASE II.—To reduce a decimal to a vulgar fraction.

RULE.—Make the given decimal the numerator, and a unit,

with as many ciphers annexed as there are figures in the decimal, the denominator of the required fraction, which reduce to its lowest terms.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Reduce $\cdot 5$ to a vulgar fraction. | $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$ ans. |
| 2. $\cdot 25$ | 4. $\cdot 125$ |
| 3. $\cdot 75$ | 5. $\cdot 625$ |
| | 6. $\cdot 34$ |
| | 7. $\cdot 375$ |
| | 8. $\cdot 005$ |
| | 9. $\cdot 078$ |

CASE III.—To reduce numbers of a lower name to the decimal of a higher.

RULE.—If the given number be simple, annex ciphers, and divide by as many of that name as make one of the higher ; but if it be compound, begin at the lowest and reduce it to the next higher name ; to this decimal prefix the next higher denomination, reduce this decimal to the next higher, and so on to the required decimal.

Reduce 13s. 8½d. to the decimal of a £.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) 1\cdot00 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12) 8\cdot25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20) 13\cdot6875 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\cdot 684375$ ans.

Reduce 7 oz. 5 dwt. 12 gr. to the decimal of a lb.

$$\begin{array}{r} 24) 12\cdot0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20) 5\cdot5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12) 7\cdot275 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\cdot 60625$ ans.

The questions in this case and the next prove each other.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Reduce 9d. to the decimal of a pound. | 12. Reduce 10 oz. 12 dr. to the decimal of a lb. av. |
| 2.—17s. 6d. pound. | 13.—3 oz. 14 dwt. 8 gr. lb. |
| 3.—12 8½ pound. | 14.—3 qrs. yard. |
| 4.—7 6½ pound. | 15.—1 qr. 2 na. yard. |
| 5.—4½ pound. | 16.—6 fur. 5 po. mile. |
| 6.—¾ pound. | 17.—2 ro. 11 per. acre. |
| 7.—7lb. cwt. | 18.—7½d. shil. |
| 8.—8lb. cwt. | 19.—4 bus. 3 p. 1½ g. qr. |
| 9.—11 oz. 17 dwt. lb. | 20.—22 m. 3 sec. hour. |
| 10.—5 dwt. 12 gr. oz. | 21.—1 ro. 22 per. acre. |
| 11.—7 oz. 14 dr. cwt. | 22.—3 d. 12 ho. year. |

rep.

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|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 23.—10d. pound. | 32.—10 in. 8 pts. foot. |
| 24.—19s. 11½d. pound. | 33.—11d. shil. |
| 25.—14 3½ pound. | 34.—10d. shil. |
| 26.—6 8 pound. | 35.—12s. 4½d. guin. |
| 27.—13 4 pound. | 36.—5 yd. 2 ft. 11 in. pole. |
| 28.—1t pound. | 37.—7 days 6 ho. year. |

29.—
30.—
31.—

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29.—17 lb.	ton.	38.—7 h. 9 min.	day.
30.—18 cwt. 13 lb.	ton.	39.—20 per. 8 yd.	acre.
31.—13 dwt. 16 gr.	lb.	40.—18 yds. 4 ft.	rood.

CASE IV.—To find the value of a decimal.

RULE.—Multiply it by the number of times the integer contains the next lower name, and point off as many decimals from the product, towards the right hand, as there are in the given decimal; the figures in the left hand are integers of said lower name; reduce the figures pointed off into the next lower name, and point off as before.

What is the value of

£ ·684375

20

s. 13·687500

12

d. 8·250000

4

far. 1·000000

18s 8½d ans.

What is the value of

lb. ·60625 troy.

12

oz. 7·27500

20

dwt. 5·50000

24

gr. 12·00000

7oz. 5dwt. 12gr. ans.

What is

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. What is the val. of £·0375 | 12. the val. of ·671875 lb. av. |
| 2. " " £·875 | 13. " " ·30972 lb. troy. |
| 3. " " £·634375 | 14. " " ·75 yard. |
| 4. " " £·378125 | 15. " " ·375 yard. |
| 5. " " £·01875 | 16. " " ·76562 mile. |
| 6. " " £·003125 | 17. " " ·56875 acre. |
| 7. " " ·0625 cwt. | 18. " " ·625 shil. |
| 8. " " ·071428 cwt. | 19. " " ·61328125 qr. |
| 9. " " ·9875 lb. troy. | 20. " " ·9875 hour. |
| 10. " " ·275 oz. troy. | 21. " " ·3875 acre. |
| 11. " " ·004394 cwt. | 22. " " ·009589 year. |
| 23. " " £·0416 | 28. " " ·8 foot. |
| 24. " " £·9989583 | 29. " " ·016 shilling. |
| 25. " " £·714583 | 30. " " ·63 shilling. |
| 26. " " £·3 | 31. " " ·59027 guin. |
| 27. " " £·6 | 32. " " 1·035 pole. |

33.	"	"	£.04503	37.	"	"	·019863 year.
34.	"	"	·007589 ton.	38.	"	"	·2979 day.
35.	"	"	·9058 ton.	39.	"	"	·126 acre.
36.	"	"	·05694 lb. tr.	40.	"	"	·015243 rood.

NOTE.—The two following contractions are of great *practical utility* in decimal calculations; as they approximate sufficiently near the truth, and so simple that they can be performed mentally.

I.—To reduce shillings, pence, and farthings to the decimal of a £.

RULE.—Take half the number of shillings for the first decimal place; and the number of farthings in the remainder, increased by 1 if it amounts to 24 or upwards, by 2 if it amounts to 48 or upwards, and by 3 if to 72 or upwards, will give the two next places.

	Reduce mentally to the decimal of a £.
1. 2s. 6d. = .125	1. 4s. 6d. 6. 14s. 3d. 11. 7½d.
2. 14 9 = .737	2. 7 6 7. 16 6 12. 8½
3. 7 1½ = .357	3. 17 9 8. 19 1 13. 1 10½
4. 1 11½ = .096	4. 8 7½ 9. 1 2½ 14. 4 9½
5. 12 1½ = .606	5. 18 5½ 10. 3 7½ 15. 11 4½

II.—To find the value of a decimal of a £. mentally.

RULE.—Double the first figure for *shillings*, to which add 1s., when the 2d figure is 5 or more: then account the 2d and 3d figures, (when they do not amount to 50, or their excess above 50, when they do,) to be *farthings* after having deducted 1 for every 25 in their number.

1. .825 = 16s. 6d.	Value mentally these decimals of a £.		
2. .207 = 4 1½	1. .403	5. .75	9. .005
3. .95 = 19 0	2. .513	6. .463	10. .034
4. .681 = 13 7½	3. .739	7. .578	11. .083
5. .048 = 0 10½	4. .841	8. .795	12. .09

NOTE.—The pupil should now work by decimals, all the practical questions given under the rules of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Proportion of Vulgar Fractions.

CIRCULATING DECIMALS.

1. A repeating or circulating decimal is when one or more figures are continually repeated.

2. A single repeater is when one figure continually repeats; as .666,—.333 and are marked thus $\dot{6}$, $\dot{3}$.

3. A compound repeater is when two or more figures continually repeat; $\cdot 4242, -617617$; marked thus $\cdot 42. -617$.

4. A mixed repeater is that which has other figures in it besides those which are repeated; as $\cdot 28333, -5.2321321$, and marked thus $\cdot 283-5.2321$.

REDUCTION OF CIRCULATING DECIMALS.

I.—To reduce a single or compound repeater to a vulgar fraction.

RULE.—Make the given decimal the numerator, and as many 9s as there are figures in the given decimal, the denominator; which reduce to its lowest terms.

Reduce $\cdot 3$ to a vulgar fraction.

$$\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ ans.}$$

Reduce $\cdot 27$ to a vulgar fraction.

$$\frac{27}{99} = \frac{3}{11} \text{ ans.}$$

Reduce $\cdot 063$ to a vulgar fraction.

$$\frac{63}{999} = \frac{7}{111} \text{ ans.}$$

Reduce the following circulates to vulgar fractions.

1. $\cdot 1$ Ans. $\frac{1}{9}$

5. $\cdot 36$ Ans. $\frac{4}{11}$

9. $\cdot 962$ Ans. $\frac{37}{37}$

2. $\cdot 6$ " $\frac{2}{3}$

6. $\cdot 90$ " $\frac{10}{11}$

10. $\cdot 14634$ " $\frac{6}{11}$

3. $\cdot 2$ " $\frac{2}{9}$

7. $\cdot 108$ " $\frac{4}{37}$

11. $\cdot 615384$ " $\frac{8}{13}$

4. $\cdot 7$ " $\frac{7}{9}$

8. $\cdot 148$ " $\frac{1}{37}$

12. $\cdot 857142$ " $\frac{6}{11}$

II. To reduce a mixed repeater to a vulgar fraction.

RULE.—Subtract the finite part from the whole, the remainder is the numerator, and for the denominator, place 9 for every repeating figure, with a cipher annexed for every finite place.

Reduce $\cdot 3409$ to a vulgar fraction.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3409 \\ 34 \\ \hline 3375 \\ \hline = \frac{44}{9900} \text{ ans.} \end{array}$$

Reduce $\cdot 446428571$ to a vulgar fraction.

$$\begin{array}{r} 446428571 \\ 446 \\ \hline 446428125 \\ \hline = \frac{37}{999999000} \text{ ans.} \end{array}$$

Reduce the following mixed circulates to vulgar fractions.

1. $\cdot 0083$ Ans. $\frac{1}{125}$

6. $\cdot 254629$ Ans. $\frac{55}{116}$

2. $\cdot 16$ " $\frac{1}{6}$

7. $\cdot 07954$ " $\frac{7}{88}$

3. $\cdot 0185$ " $\frac{1}{54}$

8. $\cdot 7621951$ " $\frac{13}{16}$

4. $\cdot 83$ " $\frac{8}{9}$

9. $\cdot 5681$ " $\frac{4}{7}$

5. $\cdot 416$ " $\frac{5}{12}$

10. $\cdot 03248$ " $\frac{1}{3125}$

ADDITION OF CIRCULATING DECIMALS.

I.—When they are single repeaters.

RULE.—Extend the repeating figures one place beyond the longest finite decimal, and carry at 9 in the right hand column.

II.—When they are compound repeaters.

RULE.—Extend the repeating figures till they become similar, and when you add the right hand column, include what would have been carried, if the repeaters had been extended farther.

Add together $45\cdot\dot{3} + 3\cdot\dot{6} + 14\cdot\dot{253} + \cdot4625$.

$$45\cdot\dot{3} = 45\cdot38333$$

$$3\cdot\dot{6} = 3\cdot\dot{6}666$$

$$14\cdot\dot{253} = 14\cdot25333$$

$$\cdot4625 = \cdot4625$$

$$63\cdot7158\dot{3}$$

Add $30\cdot\dot{62085} + 6\cdot30\dot{28}$
 $29\cdot0064\dot{2} + 365\cdot\dot{6}$

$$30\cdot\dot{62085}20 \quad 8520$$

$$6\cdot30\dot{28}282 \quad 8282$$

$$29\cdot0064\dot{2}42 \quad 4242$$

$$365\cdot\dot{6}666666 \quad 4444$$

$$431\cdot596771\dot{2}$$

1. add together $\cdot381\dot{3} + \cdot4\dot{2} + \cdot521\dot{6} + \cdot9472\dot{4}$. *Ans.* $2\cdot2724\dot{6}$.

2. add $\cdot8\dot{3} + 7\cdot41\dot{6} + \cdot3185\dot{5} + 6\cdot25 + 4\cdot3\dot{8} + 29\cdot62\dot{7}$.

Ans. $48\cdot83521\dot{6}$.

3. add $210\cdot\dot{3} + 194\cdot2\dot{1} + 85\cdot074\dot{3} + 900\cdot0816\dot{5}$.

Ans. $1389\cdot70042\dot{7}$.

4. add $8\cdot203\dot{8} + 9\cdot046\dot{8} + 7\cdot3654\dot{8} + 43\cdot468\dot{3}$.

Ans. $68\cdot08457\dot{7}$.

5. add $30\cdot\dot{62085} + 6\cdot30\dot{28} + 29\cdot0064\dot{2} + 365\cdot\dot{6}$.

Ans. $431\cdot596771\dot{2}$.

6. add $81\cdot004816\dot{4} + 3\cdot20\dot{5} + 5\cdot0742\dot{6} + 5\cdot8\dot{5}$.

Ans. $95\cdot142720\dot{2}$.

7. add $39\cdot003\dot{4} + 6\cdot052\dot{6} + 82\cdot08257\dot{8} + 9\cdot521\dot{8}$.

Ans. $136\cdot66046697\dot{1}$.

SUBTRACTION OF CIRCULATING DECIMALS.

I.—To subtract single repeaters.

RULE.—Extend the repeaters one place beyond the longest finite part, and borrow 9 at the right hand figure when necessary.

II.—To subtract circulates.

RULE.—Make the circulates similar as in Addition, and if the first figure in the subtrahend on the right of the longest finite part be greater than the one above it, add 1 to the right hand figure of the subtrahend before subtracting.

From 57·25
Take 49·166

8·083

From 32·502762762762762
Take 26·042687568756875

6·460075194005887

1. From 69·3135 take 37·3 *Ans.* 31·98016
2. From 69·416 take 25·375. *Ans.* 44·0416
3. From 931·3824 take 38·6 *Ans.* 892·71573
4. From 562·871 take 3·49683 *Ans.* 559·37427
5. From 450·8116 take 8·58 *Ans.* 442·2227
6. From 81·7175 take 73·561 *Ans.* 8·1559384
7. From 34·851 take 5·47325. *Ans.* 29·37860185
8. From 21·453 take 13·72 *Ans.* 7·726180
9. From 92·3846 take 18·674371 *Ans.* 73·710275093
10. From 32·78264 take 27·85735 *Ans.* 4·9252947

MULTIPLICATION OF CIRCULATING DECIMALS.

I. When the multiplicand is a repeater or circulate.

RULE.—When a repeater, carry at 9 on the right of each product, and add as directed for repeaters : when a circulate, to the product on the right hand figure of each line, add the carriage that would have arisen, had the circulate been extended further ; and make the circles similar before you add them.

Multiply 879·83 by ·721

879·83
·721

87983
1759666
61588333

634·35983

Multiply 586·1635 by 827.

586·1635—635.
827·

41031449
117232712
4689308508

484757·2670

1. Multiply 63·416 by 32·5.
2. Multiply 5·683 by 475.

Ans. 2061·0416

Ans. 2699·383

290685
8781590
8766074
394-069

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on; then
nator.

108

9

099-337

090-370

30-7518
5-39837
1061347
8786213

LS.

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ry on the

multiply by

73
7

66-11

90-15

1. Divide 4-19662 by 37. *Ans.* 11342
2. Divide 73-416 by 6-25. *Ans.* 11-746
3. Divide 169-3 by 0-5. *Ans.* 3386-6
4. Divide 315-625 by 11-53 *Ans.* 27-868329+
5. Divide 6129-5 by 9525 *Ans.* 6434-8155737+
6. Divide 379-375 by 352 *Ans.* 1076-693698+
7. Divide 577-375 by 23-851 *Ans.* 24-2067315+
8. Divide 87-07317 by 57629 *Ans.* 151-0909774+

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS,

IN VULGAR AND DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

1. What cost $22\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sugar at $\text{£}4\frac{1}{16}$ per cwt.? *Ans.* $\text{£}97\ 0\ 7\frac{1}{2}$.
2. Borrowed $\text{£}7$, and repaid $\frac{1}{2}$ of a guinea; how much is still due? *Ans.* 9s. 1-2d.
3. Whether is $\text{£}4\frac{1}{16}$, or $\text{£}128125$ of greater value? *Ans.* equal.
4. Bought a penknife for $\text{£}225$, how many shillings did it cost me? *Ans.* 4s. 6d.
5. Bought a hat for $\text{£}2$, and sold it for $\text{£}875$, whether did I gain or lose, and how much? *Ans.* 2s. 6d. gained.
6. Suppose I buy $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ship, and sell $\frac{1}{2}$ of my share, what part have I left? *Ans.* $\frac{1}{12}$.
7. What number divided by $3\frac{1}{2}$ of 7, will give 20? *Ans.* 455.
8. A ship-owner sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a vessel to one person, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ to another person; what part had he remaining? *Ans.* $\frac{1}{4}$.
9. A lady's fortune was $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of her brother's which was valued at $\text{£}3000$; what was the lady's fortune? *Ans.* $\text{£}2100$.
10. What is the greatest common measure of $\frac{1}{16}$? *Ans.* 4.
11. Bought 3-5 yards of cloth for $\text{£}2\ 14\ 3$; what must I give for 27-75 yards? *Ans.* $\text{£}21\ 10\ 1\frac{1}{2}$.
12. Bought $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ship at one time, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of it at another, and being now determined to buy all the ship; required how much I have to pay for? *Ans.* $\frac{1}{16}$.
13. A person left $\frac{1}{2}$ of his estate to his eldest son, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ to his other son, and the rest to his relations; the eldest son's share was worth $\text{£}607\frac{1}{16}$, what was the value of the estate; and what did the youngest son and relations receive? *Ans.* $\text{£}911\ 17$ value of estate, $\text{£}227\ 19\ 3$ to young-est son, $\text{£}75\ 19\ 9$ to relations.

14. Jane can spin a certain quantity of yarn in 12 days, and Margaret an equal quantity in 16 days; in what time will it be spun, if both work together? *Ans.* $6\frac{2}{3}$ days.

15. Suppose A can do a piece of work in 18 days, B. the same in 20 days, and C. in 24 days; in what time will they perform it, all working together? *Ans.* $6\frac{1}{3}$ days.

16. A person having $\frac{2}{3}$ of a vessel, sells $\frac{1}{3}$ of his share for £312; what is the whole vessel worth? *Ans.* £780.

17. What is the weight of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hhds. tobacco, each weighing $18\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.? *Ans.* 286 cwt. 3 qr. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

18. What will $18\frac{1}{2}$ yards cloth cost, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. for £1 $\frac{1}{2}$? *Ans.* £9 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

19. Sold sugar at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and gained $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; what was it bought at per cwt.? *Ans.* £4 13 4.

20. Suppose M. has $\frac{2}{3}$ of a ship, and sells to N. $\frac{1}{3}$ of his share, and that N. sells O. $\frac{1}{3}$ of his part; what share of the ship has O., and what part has M. and N. separately left?

Ans. O. has $\frac{1}{3}$, M. $\frac{1}{3}$, and N. $\frac{1}{3}$.

21. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{6}$ of $\frac{1}{7}$ to a simple fraction? *Ans.* $\frac{1}{1260}$.

22. What is the difference between 100 and .001? *Ans.* 99.999.

23. What number is that from which if you take $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$, and to the remainder add $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ the sum will be 10? *Ans.* $10\frac{1}{11}$.

24. A. can do a piece of work in $6\frac{1}{2}$ days, B. can do the same in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, and C. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days; if you set them all at work together, in what time will they finish it?

Ans. $1\frac{1}{11}$ days.

25. The diameter of the earth is 7970 miles, and the circumference is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter: if a man of 6 feet in height were to travel round the earth, how many yards would his head go farther than his feet? *Ans.* 124 yards.

26. If a wall $57\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick, cost £342 15 building, what will a wall $34\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick cost? *Ans.* £308 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

27. Goliath, the Philistine, is said to have been $6\frac{1}{2}$ cubits high, each cubit 1 foot 7.168 inches English, what was his height in English feet? *Ans.* 10.3826 feet.

28. What number is that, from which if you take $13\frac{1}{2}$ the remainder will be $5\frac{1}{2}$? *Ans.* $19\frac{1}{4}$.

29. If the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ship be £921 $\frac{1}{2}$, what will $\frac{1}{4}$ come to? *Ans.* £1194 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

30. If $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an estate be worth £107 10, required the value of the whole? *Ans.* £414 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

31. A gentleman left an estate to his three sons; the eldest got $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of it, the second got $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$, and the third £1007 $\frac{1}{4}$; what was the value of the whole estate, and how much did the first and second sons receive?

Ans. £8639 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, value of estate: 1st son got £5039 10, the 2d £2591 14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

32. Suppose A. has $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ship, and sells to B. $\frac{2}{3}$ of his share, and B. sells $\frac{1}{2}$ of his share to C.; required C's share, and what part A. and B. had left?

Ans. C's share $\frac{1}{3}$, A. has $\frac{1}{6}$, and B. $\frac{1}{3}$ left.

33. A bankrupt's effects amount to $\frac{2}{3}$ of his debts; what is that per pound?

Ans. 12s. per £.

34. Divide £78 $\frac{3}{4}$ among four men and two women, and give each of the women $\frac{1}{2}$ of a man's share.

Ans. A man's share £16 16, a woman's £5 12.

35. If 248 men, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of 11 hours each, dig a trench of 7 degrees of hardness, 232 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ wide, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ deep; in how many days, of 9 hours long, will 24 men dig a trench of 4 degrees of hardness, 337 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ deep?

Ans. 132 days.

36. A person left $\frac{2}{3}$ of his property to A., $\frac{1}{6}$ to B., $\frac{1}{6}$ to C., $\frac{1}{6}$ to D., $\frac{1}{6}$ to E., $\frac{1}{6}$ to F., and the rest which was £800 to his executor; what was the value of the whole property, and of each person's share?

Ans. value of property £10,000.—A's share £4000,

B's £8000, C's 1250, D's £500, E's £250, F's £200.

37. Bought 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sugar, at £4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt., and sold it at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; what was gained or lost on it?

Ans. £19 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gained.

38. What number is that from which if you take $\frac{2}{3}$, the remainder will be $\frac{1}{3}$?

Ans. $\frac{4}{3}$.

39. What is the interest of £456 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Ans. £89 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.

40. Four men, A.B.C.D. got a present of a guinea, of which A. claims $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{3}$, C. $\frac{1}{4}$, D. $\frac{1}{5}$, but they find it too little, it is required therefore their shares of it in the above proportion.

Ans. A's share 8s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$, B's 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$, C's 4s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$, D's 3s. 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

41. B. can perform a piece of work in 9 hours, C. in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and D. in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; in what time will they perform it all working together?

Ans. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

42. There is a mast or pole $\frac{1}{2}$ of its length stands in the ground, 12 feet of it in the water, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length in the air or above water; what is its whole length?

Ans. 216 ft.

43. A young man received £210, which was $\frac{2}{3}$ of his elder brother's portion; now 3 times the elder brother's portion

was $\frac{1}{2}$ of the father's estate : required the value of his estate.

Ans. £1890.

44. What fraction is that, to which if you add $\frac{2}{3}$ the sum will be $\frac{5}{6}$?

Ans. $\frac{1}{3}$.

45. Suppose 264 men in $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours long, can build a wall $234\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ high ; in how many days of $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours long, will 25 men build another wall $337\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ high ?

Ans. $141\frac{1}{2}$ days.

46. A ship worth £8000, of which £4800 are insured, is totally lost, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ belongs to B., $\frac{1}{3}$ to C., $\frac{1}{6}$ to D., and the rest to E. ; what part of the insurance will each partner receive ?

Ans. B. £2400, C. £800, D. £480, E. £1320.

47. A sum put out to interest $4\frac{1}{2}$ years ago, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., amounts to £756 $\frac{1}{8}$; what was the principal ?

Ans. £628 19.

48. The rent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a meadow was £3 12 ; what will be the rent of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ at that rate ?

Ans. £1 17 $1\frac{1}{8}$.

49. If $27\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard wide, cost £10 13 4 ; what will $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards cost when only $\frac{1}{8}$ yard wide.

Ans. £2 10 $10\frac{1}{2}$.

50. B. C. and D. working together, can finish a piece of work in 8 days, which B. can do by himself in 24 days, and C. in 22 ; in what time could D. do it ?

Ans. $26\frac{1}{2}$ days.

51. Three men E. F. and G. entered into company ; E. continued his share of the stock for 4 months, and claimed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the profits, F. continued his for 9 months, G. continued his stock of £550, for 8 months, and received $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gain ; required E. and F's stock ?

Ans. E's £440, F's £293 $\frac{1}{2}$.

52. Suppose a wolf could devour a sheep in an hour, a tiger in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, and a lion in $\frac{1}{3}$ hour ; and that the wolf eats 10 minutes by himself, after which the tiger arrives and eats along with him 10 minutes longer, then the lion arrives, and all three eat together ; required the time in which the sheep will be devoured.

Ans. $21\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in all.

53. Two Arabians sat down to dinner ; one had 5 loaves, and the other 3 : a stranger passing by desired permission to eat with them, to which they agreed. The party having finished their loaves, the stranger laid down 8 pieces of money and departed. The proprietor of the 5 loaves took up 5 pieces, and left 3 for the other, who objected, and insisted on half. Upon this the affair was referred to a magistrate, who gave the following judgment : Let the owner of the 5 loaves have 7 pieces, and the owner of the 3 loaves, 1. Was this decision just ?

Ans. It was just.

his estate.

Ans. £1890.

What is the sum

Ans. $\frac{1}{2}$.

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141 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

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E. £1320.

$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,

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What will be

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10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$.

a piece of

4 days, and

. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

company; E.

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Ans. 12s. per £.

34. Divide £78 $\frac{1}{2}$ among four men and two women, and give each of the women $\frac{1}{2}$ of a man's share.

Ans. A man's share £16 16, a woman's £5 12.

35. If 248 men, in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ days of 11 hours each, dig a trench of 7 degrees of hardness, 232 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ deep; in how many days, of 9 hours long, will 24 men dig a trench of 4 degrees of hardness, 337 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ deep?

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Ans. value of property £10,000.—A's share £4000,

B's £3000, C's 1250, D's £500, E's £250, F's £200.

37. Bought 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sugar, at £4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt., and sold it at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; what was gained or lost on it?

Ans. £19 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gained.

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Ans. A's share 8s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$, B's 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$, C's

4s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$, D's 3s. 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

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44. What fraction is that, to which if you add $\frac{2}{3}$ the sum will be $\frac{5}{6}$?

Ans. $\frac{1}{3}$.

45. Suppose 264 men in $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours long, can build a wall $234\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ high ; in how many days of $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours long, will 25 men build another wall $337\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ high ?

Ans. $141\frac{1}{2}$ days.

46. A ship worth £8000, of which £4800 are insured, is totally lost, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ belongs to B., $\frac{1}{3}$ to C., $\frac{1}{6}$ to D., and the rest to E. ; what part of the insurance will each partner receive ?

Ans. B. £2400, C. £600, D. £480, E. £1320.

47. A sum put out to interest $4\frac{1}{2}$ years ago, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., amounts to £756 $\frac{1}{8}$; what was the principal ?

Ans. £628 19.

48. The rent of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a meadow was £3 12 ; what will be the rent of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ at that rate ?

Ans. £1 17 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.

49. If $27\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth, $\frac{1}{3}$ yard wide, cost £10 13 4 ; what will $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards cost when only $\frac{1}{4}$ yard wide.

Ans. £2 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

50. B. C. and D. working together, can finish a piece of work in 8 days, which B. can do by himself in 24 days, and C. in 22 ; in what time could D. do it ?

Ans. $26\frac{2}{3}$ days.

51. Three men E. F. and G. entered into company ; E. continued his share of the stock for 4 months, and claimed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the profits, F. continued his for 9 months, G. continued his stock of £550, for 8 months, and received $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gain ; required E. and F's stock ?

Ans. E's £440, F's £293 $\frac{1}{2}$.

52. Suppose a wolf could devour a sheep in an hour, a tiger in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, and a lion in $\frac{1}{3}$ hour ; and that the wolf eats 10 minutes by himself, after which the tiger arrives and eats along with him 10 minutes longer, then the lion arrives, and all three eat together ; required the time in which the sheep will be devoured.

Ans. $21\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in all.

53. Two Arabians sat down to dinner ; one had 5 loaves, and the other 3 : a stranger passing by desired permission to eat with them, to which they agreed. The party having finished their loaves, the stranger laid down 8 pieces of money and departed. The proprietor of the 5 loaves took up 5 pieces, and left 3 for the other, who objected, and insisted on half. Upon this the affair was referred to a magistrate, who gave the following judgment : Let the owner of the 5 loaves have 7 pieces, and the owner of the 3 loaves, 1. Was this decision just ?

Ans. It was just.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION,

IN VULGAR AND DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

What do you mean by a fraction? What is the number below the line called? Why? What is the number above the line called? Why? What are meant by the terms of a fraction? How many kinds of vulgar fractions are there? What is a simple fraction? How many kinds of simple fractions are there? What is a proper fraction? What is an improper fraction? Of what does a compound fraction consist? What is a complex fraction? How do you reduce fractions to less terms? How do you reduce fractions to their least terms? How do you reduce an improper fraction to a whole or mixed number? How do you reduce a mixed fraction to an improper fraction? How do you reduce a whole number to a fraction of a given denominator? How do you reduce a compound fraction to a simple fraction? How do you reduce fractions of different denominators to others of equal value that have a common one? How do you reduce a complex fraction to a simple one? How do you reduce fractions from one denominator to another? How do you reduce money, weights, and measures to a fraction of a given name? How do you find the value of a fraction? Of two given fractions, how do you find which has the greater value? How do you proceed in Addition of vulgar fractions? How is the operation in Subtraction performed? How do you perform Multiplication of vulgar fractions? How do you proceed in Division of vulgar fractions? What is a Decimal fraction? In decimal fractions is a denominator used? How then are decimals distinguished from whole numbers? What is a mixed number in decimals? Do ciphers on the right hand of decimals alter their value? What effect have ciphers on the left hand with the decimal point prefixed? What do you mean by a terminate or finite decimal? What are interminate decimals? How do you add decimal fractions? Subtract? Multiply? Divide? How do you reduce a vulgar fraction to a decimal fraction? How do you reduce a decimal fraction to a vulgar fraction? How do you reduce numbers of a lower name to the decimal of a higher? How do you find the value of a decimal of a given integer? Is there not an easy rule, for practical use, by which you can, mentally, reduce shillings, pence, and farthings to the decimal of a £? repeat it? Repeat the converse rule for mentally finding the value of the decimal of a £? What is a repeating or circulating decimal? What is a single repeater? What is a compound repeater or circulate? What is a mixed repeater?

How do you reduce a single, or compound repeater to a vulgar fraction? How do you reduce a mixed repeater to a vulgar fraction? How do you add single repeating decimals? How do you add compound repeaters or circulates? How do you subtract single repeaters? How do you subtract compound repeaters or circulates? How do you multiply when the multiplicand has a single repeater? When it has a circulate? How do you multiply when the multiplier is a repeater or circulate? How do you divide when the dividend has a repeater or circulate? How do you divide when the divisor is a repeater or circulate?

PART V.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange is the method of finding how much of the money of one country is equal in value to any proposed sum of the money of another country.

The Par of Exchange, is the intrinsic value of the money of one nation, compared with that of another nation, which is estimated by the quantity of pure gold or silver.

The Course of Exchange, is the current value allowed for the money of one country when reduced to the money of any other country. This is seldom at par, but is continually varying according to the circumstances of trade.

Agio is the difference between bank and current money, and also between the intrinsic and circulating value of foreign coins.

Usance is the usual time allowed by merchants and bankers to pay bills of exchange.

Days of Grace are the days allowed for paying bills after their term is expired.

All calculations in exchange may be performed by Proportion, and often by Practice.

HOLLAND.

Accounts are kept in florins, or guilders, stivers and penings.

There are two kinds of money in Holland, viz: *banco* and *currency*: *banco* is more valuable than *currency*, the difference is called *agio*; and varies from 2 to 5 per cent.

Exchange with Britain varies from 34s. to 37s. gross or Flemish per £. sterling. Usance 30 days after date, and 6 days of grace.

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16 pennings,	or 2d. Flem.	= 1 stiver.
6 stivers,	or 12d. Fl.	= 1 shilling Flemish.
20 stivers,	or 3s. 4d. Fl.	= 1 guilder or florin.
2½ guilders.	or 8s. 4d. Fl.	= 1 rixdollar.
6 guilders,	or 20s. Fl.	= 1 pound Flemish.

To reduce banco into currency, and the contrary, say,

As 100 : 100 + agio :: banco : currency.

As 100 + agio : 100 :: currency : banco.

1. How many guilders current in 48.750 guilders banco, agio 4½? *Ans.* 51,065½ guilders.
2. How many guilders banco in 7864 guilders current, agio 2½? *Ans.* 7690.9535 gui. banco.
3. How much sterling in 7846 guilders banco, exchange 34s. 6d. Flem. per £. sterling. *Ans.* £758 1 4½ ster.
4. How many guilders in £4850 sterling, exchange 36s. 6d.? *Ans.* 53,107½ guilders.
5. In £100 sterling how many stivers, exchange 36s. 6d. Flem. per £. sterling? *Ans.* 21900 stivers.
6. Britain draws on Amsterdam for £464 15 sterling, how many pounds Flemish will pay the draft, exchange 35s. 4d. Flemish per £. sterling? *Ans.* £821 1 2 Flem.
7. In £7968 10 Flemish, how much sterling, exchange 34s. 8d.? *Ans.* £4597 4 2½ ⅓ ster.
8. Britain remits Amsterdam 4896 guilders, 15 stivers; how much sterling will pay the bill, exchange 35s. 4d. *Ans.* £461 19 1½ ⅓ ster.

GERMANY.

Hamburgh, like Holland, has two kinds of money, Banco and Current, the agio between which varies from 20 to 25 per cent. Bills of exchange are valued and paid in banco; and exchanges are transacted by the pound Flemish. Accounts are generally kept in marks and schillings. Usance 30 days after date, and 12 days of grace.

6 phenning		= 1 penny Flemish.
12 pheunning	or 2d. Fl.	= 1 schilling.
6 schillings,	or 12d. Fl.	= 1 schilling Flem.
16 schillings,	or 2s. 8d. Fl.	= 1 mark.
2 marks,	or 5s. 4d. Fl.	= 1 dollar of exchange.
3 marks,	or 8s. Fl.	= 1 rixdollar.
7½ marks,	or 20s. Fl.	= 1 pound Flemish.

1. How many dollars banco in 865 dollars currency, agio 20 per cent? *Ans.* 720½ banco.

2. How much sterling in 8347 marks banco exchange 32s. 2d. per £ sterling? *Ans.* £691 19 7 $\frac{2}{3}$.
3. How many marks banco in £9648 sterling, exchange 33s. 10d.? *Ans.* 122,409 marks.
4. How much sterling money in 4173 marks 8 schillings banco, exchange 32s. 2d. Flem. banco per £ sterling. *Ans.* £345 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$.
5. In 24,680 phennings, how many rixdollars? *Ans.* 42 rixd. 2 8 8.
6. In £684 sterling how many florins?—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ florin is equal to 1 rixdollar, and a rixdollar is equal to 59·485 pence sterling? *Ans.* 4139·531 florins.

FRANCE.

In France, accounts are kept in francs and centimes; and sometimes in livres, sous, and deniers.

Exchange with Britain about 24 francs per £. sterling, or 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per french crown. Usance 30 days after date, and 10 days of grace. Par with Britain is 23 francs 23 cents per £. sterling.

Old coinage.

12 deniers	= 1 sou.
20 sous	= 1 livre.
3 livres	= 1 ecu or crown.
25 livres, or 8 cr.	= 1 Louis.

New coinage.

10 centimes,	= 1 decime.
10 decimes, or 100 centimes	= 1 franc.
24 francs	= 1 Napoleon or Louis.
80 francs	= 81 livres.

1. How much sterling in 480 livres, exchange 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling per french crown? *Ans.* £20 6 8.
2. How much French money in £2399 7 4 sterling, exchange 24 francs 75 cents, per £. sterling? *Ans.* 59384 francs 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
3. In £500 sterling how many livres, exchange 24 francs per £. sterling? *Ans.* 12150 livres.
4. How many livres in £893 8 sterling, exchange 24 livres 25 cents per £. sterling? *Ans.* 21664 liv. 95 cents.
5. In £1000 sterling how many francs, exchange at par? *Ans.* 23230 francs.
6. How many livres in 4873 francs 56 cents? *Ans.* 4934 livres 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

SPAIN.

In Spain, accounts are kept in reals and maravedis. Money is distinguished into Vellon, or copper money, and old plate, i. e. old silver; in the last of which exchanges are transacted by the dollar of exchange. Vellon bears to Old Plate a constant ratio of 17 to 32: thus, 32 reals vellon = 17 reals plate. Usance 60 days after date, and 14 days of grace.

34 maravedis vellon	= 1 real vellon.
34 maravedis O. P. or 64 mar. vel.	= 1 real O. P.
8 reals O. P. or 16 reals 2 mar. vel.	= 1 peso, or dol. of ex.
32 reals O. P.	= 1 pistole of ex.
375 mar. O. P. 11 reals 1 mar. O. P.	= 1 ducat of ex.

NOTE.—In drawing bills of exchange on Spain, it is usual to insert the words *payable in effective*, that they may not be paid in exchequer bills, which are at a considerable discount.

1. How much sterling in 930 reals vellon, exchange 37½d. per dollar?
Ans. £9 12 11¼ ½d.
2. In £1175 18 4 sterling, how many reals old plate exchange 30d.?
Ans. 57878 r. 33¾ mar.
3. In £867 8 6 sterling, how many reals vellon exchange 36½d. per peso?
Ans. 66482 re. 3¼ mar.
4. How much sterling in 1500 reals plate, exchange 42d.?
Ans. £32 16 3.
5. How many pounds sterling are there in 794 pistoles, exchange 42 pence per peso?
Ans. £555 16.

PORTUGAL.

In Portugal, accounts are kept in milrees and rees.

Exchange with Britain 60d. to 70d. per milree.—par 67½d. Usance 30 days after sight, and 6 days of grace.

1000 rees = 1 milree.	4800 rees = 1 moldore.
400 rees = 1 crusado.	6400 rees = 1 joannes.

1. Reduce 2406 milrees, 120 rees, into sterling money, exchange 64d. per milree.
Ans. £665 12 7¼ ½d. str.
2. In £421 17 6 sterling, how many milrees, exchange 67½d.?
Ans. 1500 milrees.
3. In 912 milrees, 300 rees, how much sterling, exchange 50d. per milree?
Ans. £190 1 3.
4. In £2079 15 9¼ sterling, how much Portuguese money, exchange 62½d. per milree?
Ans. 7995 m. 553¼.
5. What is the intrinsic value of a joannes, exchange at par, or 5s. 7½d.?
Ans. 36s. ster.

6. What is the intrinsic value of a moidore, exchange at par, or 5s. 7½d. ? Ans. 27s. ster.

ITALY.

Money is here distinguished into lire and pezza or exchange money, or into *moneta buona* and *moneta lunga*, the former is more valuable than the latter in the ratio of 24 to 23. Accounts are kept in the latter and exchange transacted by the former. Par 49.455 pence.

12 denari = 1 soldo. | 20 soldi = 1 lira.

Venice exchanges by the ducat banco of 6½ lire.

Genoa exchanges by the pezza of 5½ lire.

Leghorn exchanges by the piastre of 6 lire.

Florence exchanges by the ducat of 7½ lire.

The ducat, pezza, piastre, &c. are each divided into 20 soldi, and those into 12 denari, in the same manner as the lira money. Usance 3 months after date, and no days of grace.

At Rome, accounts are kept in scudi or crowns, juius or paoli. Exchange with Britain by the scudo for a variable number of pence; par 84.59 pence. Usance 2 days after acceptance, and no days of grace.

At Naples, accounts are kept in ducats, carlins, and grains. Exchange with Britain by the ducato di regno for a variable number of pence; par 44 pence. Usance 3 months after date, and 3 days of grace.

10 grani = 1 carlino.

10 carlini = 1 ducato.

12 carlini = 1 scudo.

1. How much sterling in 7860 ducats banco of Venice, exchange 52d. ? Ans. £1703 ster.

2. How many ducats in £2014 10, exchange 51d. per ducat ? Ans. 9480 ducats.

3. In 47.868 pezze of Genoa; how much sterling, exchange 51½d. ? Ans. £10,321 10 9 ster.

4. In £10,321 10 9 sterling, how many pezze, exchange 51½d. ? Ans. 47,868 pezze.

5. How many lire of Leghorn in £865 2 6, exchange 51d. ? Ans. 18,780 liras.

6. How many lire of Florence in £132 10 6, exchange 62d. ? Ans. 3847 liras, 10 soldi.

7. How much sterling in 1102 ducats of Naples, exchange 3s. 4d. ? Ans. £183 13 4 ster.

8. Reduce £548 14 6 sterling into ducats, exchange 4s. per ducat ?
Ans. 2743½ ducats.

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

In Denmark and Norway accounts are kept in rix-dollars, marcs, and skillings. Exchange with Britain from 4 to 5 rix-dollars per £.—par 4s. 9.67. Usance 60 days after sight, and 10 days of grace.

16 skillings = 1 marc.	4 marcs = 1 ort.
6 marcs = 1 rix-dollar.	11 marks = 1 ducat.

1. In £6780 sterling, how many rix-dollars exchange 4½ ?
Ans. 30,510 rix-dollars.

2. In 8964 rix-dollars, 2 marcs, 8 skillings, how much sterling, exchange 4½ ?
Ans. £1854 14 1½.

3. Reduce £480 sterling into rix-dollars currency, exchange 3s. 6d. per rix-dollar.
Ans. 2742½ rix-dollars.

4. How much sterling money in 1000 marcs, exchange at 4s. 2d. per rix-dollar ?
Ans. 34 14 6½.

PRUSSIA.

In Prussia and Poland accounts are kept in Polish rix-dollars and groschen.

12 pfenings = 1 grosche.
24 groschen = 1 rix-dollar.
30 groschen = 1 florin.

In Dantzick 18 pfenings = 1 grosche.

Exchange with Britain at so many rix-dollars per £. ster.

1. How much Prussian money in £576 sterling, exchange 6½ rix-dollars ?
Ans. 3600 rix-dollars.

2. In 2925 rix-dollars Prussian ; how much sterling money, exchange 6½ rix-dollars ?
Ans. £450 ster.

RUSSIA.

In Russia accounts are kept in rubles and copecs. Exchange with Britain by the ruble. Usance 3 months after date, and 10 days of grace.

100 copecs = 1 ruble.

1. What is the value of 1636 rubles drawn on London, exchange 4s. 5½d. ?
Ans. £364 13 10.

2. Reduce £763 sterling into rubles, exchange 3s. 4d. per ruble.
Ans. 4578 rubles.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden exchanges are computed in rix-dollars, skillings, and fennings, by giving a variable number of rix-dollars for £1 sterling. The intrinsic value of the rix-dollar is 57·82d. sterling, and the par of exchange 4 rix-dollars, 7 skillings per £. sterling.

12 fennings = 1 skilling.

48 skillings = 1 rix-dollar.

1. Reduce 4963 rix-dollars, 12 skillings Swedish money to sterling, exchange at 4 rix-dollars, 24 skillings per £. sterling.

Ans. £1102 18 10½ ¾.

2. In £1102 18 10½ ¾ sterling, how much Swedish money, exchange at 4½ rix-dollars per £. sterling?

Ans. 4963 rix-dolls. 12 skill.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts are kept in all the English West India Islands in pounds, shillings, and pence, currency. The currency fluctuates in value in all the islands except Jamaica, where the ratio of currency to sterling is as 7 to 5; that is, £7 Jamaica currency, are equal to £5 sterling: £140 currency are equal to £100 sterling. The spanish dollar is the principal coin circulating in the West Indies, and it seems to be the standard by which the value of all other monies is regulated. When the currency is as £140 to £100 sterling, it passes for 6s. 8d., and other coins in proportion. In Jamaica, bills on London have been sometimes at a premium of 20 per cent. above the legal exchange, and they are seldom under 10. Dollars occasionally bear a premium of 3 or 4 per cent.

1. In £960 10, Jamaica currency, how much sterling, exchange £140, per £100 sterling?

Ans. £686 1 5½.

2. Reduce £686 1 5½ sterling to Jamaica currency, exchange £140 currency per £100 ster.

Ans. £960 10 cur.

3. Reduce £778 16 4 currency to sterling, exchange at £166 currency per £100 sterling.

Ans. £469 3 4.

4. Reduce £469 3 4 sterling to currency, exchange at £166 currency per £100 sterling.

Ans. £778 16 4.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the United States, accounts are kept in dollars, dimes, and cents, and in some parts in pounds, shillings, and pence currency.

Exchanges are computed in dollars and cents; the par be-

ing 4 dollars 44 cents, per pound sterling, or 4s. 6d. ster. per dollar.

The exchange with London is either at par, or at so much per cent. above or below par, according to the balance of trade. The gold coins of the United States are eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, the eagle being of the value of 10 dollars. The silver coins are dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes or tenths of dollars, and half dimes:—a cent is the only copper coin.

10 cents	= 1 dime.
10 dimes, or 100 cents	= 1 dollar (=4s. 6d. ster.)
10 dollars	= 1 eagle.

The current value of the dollar varies considerably in different States. In the New England States, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the dollar is worth 6s. currency; or £4 currency equal to £3 Sterling.

In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the dollar is worth 7s. 6d. currency; or £5 currency; equal to £3 sterling.

In New York and North Carolina, the dollar is worth 8s. currency; or £16 currency equal to £9 sterling. In South Carolina and Georgia the dollar is worth 4s. 8d. currency; or £28 currency equal to £27 sterling.

1. Reduce 891 dollars 90 cents to sterling money, the exchange being at par, or 4s. 6d. sterling per dollar.

Ans. £200 13 6½ ¾.

2. Reduce £200 13 6½ ¾ sterling, to American states money, at par.

Ans. 891 dol. 90 cents.

3. Reduce 2141 dollars, 25 cents to sterling, exchange at 2 per cent above par, or at a premium of 2 per cent.

As 100 : 102 : 54d : 55·08 pence.

As 100 cents : 55·08 : 214125 cents : £491 8 4½ ⅙ ans.

4. Reduce £491 8 4½ ⅙ sterling to United States money, at 2 per cent above par.

as above—55·08 pence : 100 cents : 117940·05 pence :

£491 8 4½ ⅙ ans.

5. Reduce £1823 dollars, 25 cents, to sterling, exchange at 2 per cent under par, or at a discount of 2 per cent.

102 : 100 : 54 : 54·08.

100 × 54·08 × 182325 = £402 3 9 ans.

6. Reduce £402 3 9 sterling, to American United States money, exchange at 2 per cent under par.

Ans. 1823 dols. 25 cents.

7. How much sterling in £1200 10 Virginian currency, exchange at £133 6 8 currency, per £100 sterling?

Ans. £900 7 6.

8. Reduce £900 7 6 sterling to Virginian currency, exchange at £133½ currency per £ ster. *Ans.* £1200 10.
See Appendix No. 3.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

In the British possessions of North America, accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, Halifax currency.

The ratio of currency to sterling is $\frac{9}{10}$, that is £90 sterling are equal to £100 currency. Bills on London generally sell at a premium.

1. In £800 Halifax currency, how much sterling, exchange at par? *Ans.* £720 ster.

2. Reduce £720 sterling to Halifax currency, exchange at par. *Ans.* £800 Hal. cur.

3. Reduce £500 Canadian currency to sterling, exchange at 2 per cent above par, or at a premium of 2 per cent.

$100 : 102 :: \frac{9}{10} : \frac{918}{1000}$ then £1 cur. : $\frac{918}{1000}$ £ ster. : 500£ cur. : 459£ ster. *ans.*

4. Reduce £459 sterling to Canadian currency, exchange at 2 per cent above par.

$\frac{918}{1000}$ £ ster. : 1£ cur. : 459£ ster. : 500£ cur. *ans.*

5. How much sterling in £1000 Canadian currency, exchange at 1 per cent below par, or 1 per cent discount?

Ans. £891 $\frac{9}{11}$ ster.

6. Réduce £891 $\frac{9}{11}$ sterling to Canadian currency, exchange at 1 per cent below par. *Ans.* £1000 can. cur.

EAST INDIES AND CANTON.

The principal money of account in India is the *current rupee*, to which real coins are reduced before they are entered into books of accounts.—This reduction is performed by adding to the specie a certain per centage called the *batta*, which varies according to the value of the coins, and also according to the rate of exchange.

The *current rupee* is considered as the standard by which all real rupees must be regulated and valued: for being an imaginary money, it cannot be altered or counterfeited.

At *Calcutta* accounts are kept in current rupees, annas, and pice.

12 current pice	=	1 current anna.
16 current annas	=	1 current rupee.
100 sicca rupees	=	116 current rupees.

The East India Company, however, keep their accounts in sicca rupees, annas, and pice; which bear a *batta* of 16 per

cent. against current rupees, annas, and pice ; and their public and financial statements, which are submitted to Parliament, each sum of sicca rupees is reduced to current rupees by adding to it this batta, and the current rupee is then reckoned at 2s. sterling.

The coins which are struck at the Calcutta mint are sicca rupees, also called silver rupees ; and gold mohurs, which are sometimes called gold rupees ; 16 of the former are by regulation, to pass for 1 of the latter.

At *Madras* accounts are kept in star pagodas, fanams, and cash.

80 cash = 1 fanam.

42 fanams = 1 star pagoda.

Such is the mode of reckoning used by the East India Company, and other European merchants, but among the natives the value of the pagoda varies from 44 to 46 fanams.

The gold coins are star or current pagodas ; and the silver coins arcot rupees. Double and single fanams are current here ; and copper pieces of 20 cash called pice. Also pieces of 5 and 10 cash, called doodee ; and single cash pieces : these copper coins are struck in England, bearing the date of 1803, and the value is marked upon each.

In the Company's books, 100 star pagodas are valued at 425 current rupees ; and 10 star pagodas at 16 spanish dollars.

At *Bombay* accounts are kept in rupees ; each rupee being divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter into 100 reas.

100 reas = 1 quarter.

4 quarters = 1 rupee.

The coins of *Bombay* are the mohur, or gold rupee ; the silver rupee, and its half ; also the single and double pice, the ordee and doreca, which are copper coins, with a mixture of tin or lead.

In the Company's financial accounts, which are submitted to Parliament, the *Bombay* rupee is reckoned at 2s. 3d. and it then bears a batta of 16 per cent against current rupees. Its intrinsic value is 23 pence sterling.

At *Canton*, and in all *China*, accounts are kept in liangs or tales ; each tale is divided into 10 maces, each mace into 10 candarines, and each candarine into 10 cash.

10 cash = 1 candarine.

10 candarines = 1 mace.

10 maces = 1 tale.

3 tales = 1 £. sterling.

There is but one kind of money in China called cash, which is not coined but cast, and which is only used for small payments; it is composed of 6 parts copper and 4 parts lead. A tale of fine silver should be worth 1000 cash, but on account of the convenience of the latter for common use, their price is sometimes so much raised that only 750 cash are given for the tale.

In China, gold is not considered as money, but as merchandise; it is sold in regular ingots of a determined weight, which the English call shoes of gold; silver ingots are used as money, and are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 tales, their value being determined by their weight. These ingots are of the best sort of silver, that is 94 parts fine in 100; and the English reckon the tale of silver at 6s. 8d. sterling.

ALLIGATION.

Alligation is a name given to the rules for ascertaining the prices and proportionate quantities of mixtures, and is divided into *medial* and *alternate*.

ALLIGATION MEDIAL.

Given the quantities and rates of the several simples, to find the rate of the mixture.

RULE.—Multiply each quantity by its rate, and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the quantities.

Nine gallons of wine, at 5s. 4d. per gal., are mixed with 8 gallons at 6s. 8d. per gal., 8 gallons at 7s. 7d., and with 3 gallons of water; what is the value of the mixture per gallon?

	s.	d.
9 gal. at 5s. 4d. =	48	0
8 " at 6 8 =	53	4
8 " at 7 7 =	60	8
3 water		
29		s. d.
	162	0(5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 ans.

1. A grocer mixes 8 lb. sugar, at 7d. per lb. with 5 lb. at 8d. per lb. and 7 lb. at 1s. per lb.; what is the price of the mixture per lb.?

Ans. 9d. per lb.

2. A spirit-merchant mixes 19 gallons of cognac brandy at 22s. per gallon, and 17 gallons of wine brandy at 17s. 6d. with 10 gallons of another sort at 18s. 10d.; what is a gallon of the composition worth?

Ans. 19s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{3}{4}$.

3. A maltster mixes 70 bushels of malt at 10s. per bushel, 100 bushels at 9s. 6d., 50 bushels at 9s. 2d., and 37 bushels

at 8s. 9d. per bushel ; what is the mixture rate of a bushel ?

Ans. 9s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{42}{357}$.

4. Eight lbs. of tea at 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. were mixed with 12 lbs. at 8s. 3d., and with 16 lbs. at 9s.; required the value of a lb. of the mixture ?

Ans. 8s. per lb.

5. A compounder of spirits mixes 18 gallons at 3s. 6d., with 12 gallons at 5s. 7d., and 16 gallons at 4s. 4d.; at what must he sell the compound that his gain may be 10 per cent ?

Ans. 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ per gal.

ALLIGATION ALTERNATE.

Given the rates of the mixture and simples, to find the quantity of each simple.

RULE.—Write the rates of the simples under each other, with the mixture rate on their left hand. Connect, or link the rates of the simples, so that one less than the mixture-rate shall be always linked with one that is greater. Write the difference betwixt the mixture-rate and that of each of the simples opposite to that rate with which it is linked. These differences, or their sum, if more than one, will be the quantities at the rates opposite to which they stand.

How much sugar, at 4d. 6d. and 9d. per lb. must be mixed together, that the composition may be worth 8d. per lb. ?

	answers.	
8 {	4	1 lb. at 4 = 4
	6	1 lb. at 6 = 6
	9	4 + 2 = 6 lb. at 9 = 54
	8	64 (8d. proof. 64

1. How much tea at 6s. and 4s. 6d. per lb. must be mixed together to form a composition worth 5s. 6d. per lb. ?

Ans. 1 lb. at 6s. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at 4s. 6d. or any quantities in the same proportion.

2. How much wine at 4s., 5s., 6s., and 8s., must be mixed together, that the composition may be worth 7s. ?

Ans. 6 gal. at 8s., 1 gal. of the rest.

NOTE I.—When the composition is limited to a certain quantity, say, As the sum of the quantities, found as above, is to the given quantity, so is each of the quantities found to the required quantity of each.

3. How much brandy, at 4s., 5s., and 6s., per gallon, must be mixed together to form a composition of 24 gallons, worth 5s. 6d. ?

Ans. 16 at 6s., 4 at the rest.

4. How much snuff, at 4s., 6s., and 9s. per lb. must be mixed together to form a composition of 40 lb., worth 7s. per lb. ?

Ans. 20 at 9s., 10 at the rest.

NOTE II.—When one of the simples is limited, say, as the quantity of that simple found by the method of linking is to the limited quantity, so are the other quantities found to the required quantity of each.

5. How much wine, at 4s. 6d. and 7s. per gallon, must be mixed with 6 gallons, at 5s. per gallon, that the mixture may be worth 5s. 6d. per gallon ?

Ans. 6 at 5s. and 6s., 18 at the rest.

6. How much brandy, at 5s., 5s. 6d., and 6s. per gallon, must be mixed with 3 gallons, at 4s. per gallon, that the compound may be worth 5s. 4d. per gallon ?

Ans. 3 at 4s., 6 at 6s., 12 at 5s., and 24 at 5s. 6d.

Remark.—As in these last two questions there are two simples greater than the mixture price, and two less, they may be linked different ways, and consequently give two different sets of answers : thus,

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & \text{d.} & \\
 64 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60- \\ 66- \\ 72- \\ 48- \end{array} \right. & \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array} & \quad \quad \quad 64 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60- \\ 66- \\ 72- \\ 48- \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 4 \\ 16 \\ 8 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

the different sets of answers arising from these different results are, however, equally correct or true answers. The answers already given arise from the first method of linking—those arising from the second, are—3 at 4s., 6 at 6s., $\frac{3}{2}$ at 5s. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at 5s. 6d.

INVOLUTION.

Involution is the method of finding the powers of numbers. The number to be involved is itself the first power; or it is called the root of that power it is required to be raised to. If it be multiplied once into itself, the product is its square or second power. If twice into itself, the product is its cube or third power, &c.

Second and third powers of the nine digits.

1st power, or root,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2d power, or square,	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81
3d power, or cube,	1	8	27	64	125	216	343	512	729

1. Raise 23 to the biquadratic, or 4th power. *Ans.* 279841.

2. Raise 31 to the sursolid, or 5th power. *Ans.* 28629151.
 3. The lineal side of a square table was 38 inches; how many square inches did it contain? *Ans.* 1444.
 4. The lineal side of a cubic block of marble measures 5 feet; how many solid feet does it contain? *Ans.* 125.
 5. How many $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cubes can I get out of a 9 inch cube? *Ans.* 3375.

EVOLUTION.

Evolution is the method of finding the roots of numbers.

The *square root* is that of which the given number is the square.

The *cube root* is that of which the given number is the cube.

TO EXTRACT THE SQUARE ROOT.

RULE.—Divide the number into periods of 2 figures, beginning at the place of units.

Find the greatest square contained in the left hand period, and place its root in the quotient, and subtract the square itself from that period, and to the remainder annex the second period for a dividend.

Double the figure in the quotient or root for a divisor; by which divide the dividend, omitting the right hand figure, and place the result both in the root and on the right of the divisor; also, by it multiply the divisor thus completed, and subtract the product from the dividend, and to the remainder annex the next period for a new dividend.

To the completed divisor add the figure last put in the root, the sum is a new divisor, with which proceed as before.

Required the square root of 1903140625 ?

19,03,14,06.25(43625 root.

$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \hline 83 \overline{) 303} \\ \underline{3 \ 249} \\ 866 \overline{) 5414} \\ \underline{6 \ 5196} \\ 8722 \overline{) 21806} \\ \underline{2 \ 17444} \\ 87245 \overline{) 436225} \\ \underline{ 436225} \\ \hline \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 43625 \\ \hline 43626 \\ \hline 218125 \\ \hline 87250 \\ \hline 261750 \\ \hline 130875 \\ \hline 174500 \\ \hline 1903140625 \text{ proof.} \\ \hline \hline \end{array} $
--	---

8	9
64	81
512	729

s. 279841.

NOTE I.—If there be a remainder after all the periods are used, the operation may be continued to decimals by annexing periods of ciphers.

2. Any figure of the root is an integer, or a decimal, according as the period from which it arises is an integer or decimal.

3. The square root of a fraction is got by taking the roots of its two terms, if it can be done exactly; if not, reduce the fraction to a decimal, and extract the root as before.

What is the square root of

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 23409 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 153. |
| 2. 6031936 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 2456. |
| 3. 3437316 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 1854. |
| 4. 1194877489 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 34567. |
| 5. 7334552164 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 85642. |
| 6. 8742·25 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 93·5. |
| 7. 123369·5376 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 351·24. |
| 8. 7590·417129 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 87·123. |
| 9. 1010025 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 1005. |
| 10. ·001225 ? | <i>Ans.</i> ·035. |
| 11. ·000225 ? | <i>Ans.</i> ·015. |
| 12. ·00000784 ? | <i>Ans.</i> ·0028. |
| 13. 81325225·8025 | <i>Ans.</i> 9018·05. |
| 14. 2. | <i>Ans.</i> 1·41421356 +. |
| 15. 7· | <i>Ans.</i> 2·64575131 +. |
| 16. 1000 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 31·6227766 +. |
| 17. $\frac{3}{4}$? | <i>Ans.</i> $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| 18. $\frac{144}{121}$? | <i>Ans.</i> $\frac{12}{11}$. |
| 19. $25\frac{1}{4}$? | <i>Ans.</i> 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| 20. $9\frac{3}{4}$? | <i>Ans.</i> 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| 21. $\frac{3}{4}$? | <i>Ans.</i> ·866025403 +. |
| 22. $2\frac{1}{4}$? | <i>Ans.</i> 1·52752523 +. |
| 23. 68·3 ? | <i>Ans.</i> 8·26639784 +. |
| 24. ·000000005329 ? | <i>Ans.</i> ·000073. |

USES OF THE SQUARE ROOT.

I. To find a *mean proportional* between two given numbers, extract the square root of their product.

1. Find the mean proportional between 3 and 12. *Ans.* 6.
2. Find the mean proportional between 4 and 36. *Ans.* 12.
3. Find the mean proportional between 7 and 135. *Ans.* 30·74 +.

II. To find the side of a square equal in area to any given surface, extract the square root of the given area.

1. Required the side of a square equal in surface to an irregular bounded field containing 40 acres ? *Ans.* 80 poles.

2. A gentleman has a field of an irregular form, containing 10 acres, which he wants to exchange for a square field of the same extent ; required the side of the square in poles ?

Ans. 40 poles.

3. A gentleman has a fish pond, in form of a triangle, containing 480 poles ; he wants another of equal area, in form of a square ; required its side ?

Ans. 21·9089 + poles.

4. A plantation of an irregular form, contains 6400 poles, another of a square form is wanted 3 times as large ; required the length of its side ?

Ans. 138·564 + poles.

5. A farmer has 2 fields ; the 1st contains 7 acres, 2 roods, 8 poles ; the 2d 5 acres, 2 roods, 24 poles ; he wants to exchange them with a square field of inferior quality, but one half larger ; required the side of the square ?

Ans. 56·28499 poles.

6. A clergyman's glebe consists of 4 fields ; the 1st contains 2 acres, 3 roods, 4 poles ; the 2d 3 acres, 1 rood, 20 poles ; the 3d 1 acre 15 poles ; the 4th 4 acres, 3 roods, 24 poles ; he wants a square field in exchange, equal in area to all the four ; required the length of its side ?

Ans. 44·07947 + poles.

7. In a square plantation, containing 74,529 trees, the trees are planted 18 feet distant ; required the length of the side ?

Ans. 4896 feet.

NOTE.—Circles are to each other as the squares of their diameters.

8. There are two circular walks in a gentleman's pleasure ground ; the diameter of the one is 60 yards, and the other is 5 times as large ; required its diameter ?

Ans. 134·164 + yards.

9. A maltster has a kiln 20 feet in diameter, which is too little by $\frac{1}{2}$ of his business ; what is the diameter of one which will suit his purpose ?

Ans. 30·9638 + feet.

10. The paving of a circular space of 50 feet in diameter cost £74 16 8 ; what will the paving of another, 120 feet in diameter, cost ?

Ans. £431 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.

11. A gentleman has 2 elliptical ponds ; the area of the one is 3 acres 2 roods ; the other 1 acre, 2 roods, 20 poles ; he wants a square canal 3 times as large as both ; required the length of its side ?

Ans. 49·598 + poles.

12. The duke of Athol planted 1,332,250 trees in a grove, whose length was 10 times its breadth ; required the number of trees in its length and breadth ?

Ans. 365 trees in breadth.

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numbers,

Ans. 6.

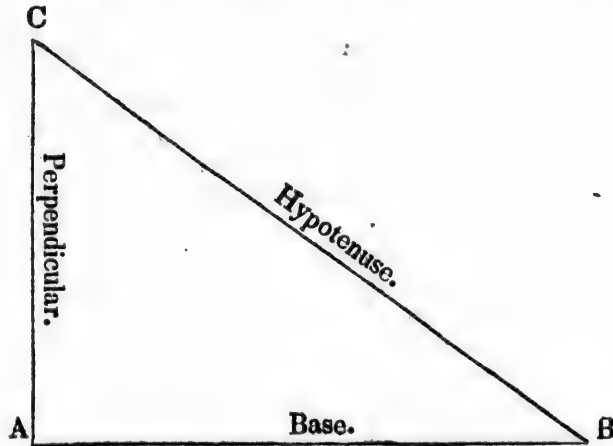
Ans. 12.

5.

30·74 + .

any given

III. In any right angled triangle ABC, the square of the hypotenuse BC, is equal to the squares of the base AB, and perpendicular AC.



1. The three sides of a right-angled triangle are 3, 4, and 5, taking any 2 of them as given ; required the other ?
2. If the base of a right-angled triangle be 90 feet, and the perpendicular 67·5 feet, what is the length of the hypotenuse ?
Ans. 112·5 feet.
3. If the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle be 112·5 feet, and the base 90 feet, what is the length of the perpendicular ?
Ans. 67·5 feet.
4. If the perpendicular of a right-angled triangle be 67·5 feet, and the hypotenuse 112·5 feet, what is the length of the base ?
Ans. 90 feet.
5. The length of a line stretched from the top of a steeple to a station 250 feet from its bottom, was found to measure 330 feet ; quere, the height of the steeple ? *Ans.* 215·4 + feet.
6. Standing on the side of a river, I found that a line stretched from the top of a precipice, rising perpendicularly 449 feet on the other side, measured 585 feet ; required the breadth of the river ?
Ans. 375 feet.
7. The wall of a fortification is 248 feet high, the breadth of a ditch surrounding it is 224 feet ; required the length of a scaling-ladder that will reach from the farther side of the ditch to the top of the wall ?
Ans. 334·185 feet.
8. There are 3 towns M. N. and P. so situated that N. lies 240 miles south of M., and P. 180 miles west of M. ; required the distance between N. and P.
Ans. 300 miles.
9. Wanting to find the height of a rock, which was nearly

perpendicular, I stood $55\frac{1}{2}$ yards from the bottom, and found that the distance from the place where I stood to the top of the rock was $140\frac{1}{2}$ yards; required its height?

Ans. 129.07 yards.

10. A ladder 65 feet long, was standing upright against a wall of the same height; but the workmen having occasion to go in at a window, slid the ladder 25 feet from the building in order to accomplish their purpose; required how much the top of the ladder fell from the summit of the wall? *Ans.* 5 ft.

11. The top of a may-pole, which was broken off by a blast of wind, struck the ground 15 feet from the pole; what was the length of the whole may-pole, supposing that of the broken piece to be 39 feet? *Ans.* 75 feet.

12. The height of an elm, growing in the middle of a small circular island, 30 feet in diameter, is 53 feet, and a line stretched from the top of the tree to the outside of the water is 112 feet; what is the breadth of water surrounding the island? *Ans.* 83.6 feet.

EXTRACTION OF THE CUBE ROOT.

The cube root of any number or power is such a number as being multiplied by itself, and that product again by the same number, will produce the number first given.

RULE.—Divide the number to be extracted into periods of three figures each, beginning at the units place, and pointing to the left in integers, and to the right in decimals.

Find a cube number either equal to, or the next less than the left hand period, and put its root in the quotient; subtract the cube number from the first period, and to the difference bring down the next period for a *dividend*.

Find a divisor by multiplying the square of the number in the quotient by 300; consider how often it is contained in the dividend, and put the number of times in the quotient.

Multiply the number that was squared to find the divisor, by the last figure in the quotient, and that product by 30; add the result, together with the square of the last quotient figure, to the divisor; multiply this sum by the last quotient figure for the *subtrahend*.

Take the subtrahend from the dividend, and to the difference bring down the next period for a new dividend. Then find a divisor in the same manner as before, and repeat the operation till all the periods are brought down.

NOTE I.—Each period of decimals must consist of 3 pla-

ces, and if the given decimals have not so many, the deficiency must be supplied by annexing ciphers.

II.—To extract the cube root of a vulgar fraction. Reduce the fraction to its lowest terms, and extract the cube root of the numerator and denominator for the answer; if that cannot be done, reduce the fraction to a decimal, and extract the cube root of it.

Required the cube root of 78567733187 ?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 *4^3 \times 300 = 4800 \\
 4 \times 2 \times 30 = 240 \\
 2^3 = 4 \quad 64 \\
 \hline
 \text{1st divisor } 5044 \quad)14567 \\
 \hline
 10088 \\
 \hline
 42^3 \times 300 = 529200 \\
 42 \times 8 \times 30 = 10080 \\
 8^3 = 64 \\
 \hline
 \text{2d divisor } 539344 \quad)4479733 \\
 \hline
 4314752 \\
 \hline
 428^3 \times 300 = 54955200 \\
 428 \times 8 \times 30 = 38520 \\
 3^3 = 9 \\
 \hline
 \text{3d divisor } 54993729 \quad)164981187 \\
 \hline
 164981187 \quad *4^3 \text{ means the number is} \\
 \hline
 \text{to be squared.}
 \end{array}$$

What is the cube root of

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 11089587. | Ans. 223. | 7. .000000091125 | ans. .0045 |
| 2. 800125725. | " 928. + | 8. 3. | Ans. 1.4422 + |
| 3. 27407028875. | " 3015. | 9. 5. | " 1.7099 + |
| 4. 122615327232. | " 4968. | 10. $\frac{704}{1575}$ | " $\frac{4}{3}$. |
| 5. 4149'995543. | " 16'07 | 11. $\frac{1}{4}$. | " .9085 + |
| 6. .008730123. | " .2059 + | 12. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. | " 1.97 + |

USES OF THE CUBE ROOT.

I. To find 2 mean proportionals between 2 given numbers.

RULE.—Divide the greater number by the less, and extract the cube root of the quotient; which root multiplying the less number will give the least mean proportional, and dividing the greater number will give the greatest.

1. What are the two mean proportionals between 5 and 320 ? *Ans* 20 and 80. i. e. $5 : 20 :: 80 : 320$.

2. What are the two mean proportionals between 64 and 512 ? *Ans*. 128 and 256.

3. What are the two mean proportionals between 7 and 15379 ? *Ans*. 91 and 1183.

II. To find the side of a cube equal in solidity to any given solid, extract the cube root of its solid content.

1. The solidity of a sphere is 11390.625 ; required the lineal side of a cube of equal solidity. *Ans*. 22.5.

2. A stone of the form of a cube contains 21952 solid feet ; required the area of one of its sides ? *Ans*. $28 \times 28 = 784$ feet.

3. Required the side of a cube equal in solidity to a globe, containing 15625 cubic inches ? *Ans*. 25 inches.

III. Having the dimensions of a solid body given, to find the dimensions of a similar one, any number of times greater or less.

RULE.—Multiply or divide the cube of each of the given dimensions, by the number of times that the required solid is to be greater or less than the given one ; then the cube root of each product or quotient will be the dimensions of the solid required.

1. A water cistern is 5 feet long, 4 broad, and 3 deep ; required the dimensions of another cistern that will contain 5.832 times as much ?

Ans. 9 feet long, 7.2 broad, and 5.4 deep.

2. If the length of a ship's keel be 44 feet, the midship beam 15, and the depth of the hold 9 ; required the dimensions of another ship of the same form, that will carry 3 times the burden ?

Ans. length of keel 63.45 + , midship beam 21.63 + ,
depth 12.97 + .

NOTE.—*Similar solids are to each other as the cubes of their sides and diameters.*

3. If a ball of 4 inches diameter weigh $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; required the weight of a similar one whose diameter is 7 inches ?

Ans. 50.9 lb.

4. If a cube of silver, whose side is 3 inches, be worth £8 17 6 ; required the side of a cube of the same silver, whose value would be 3 times as much ? *Ans*. 4.326 + .

5. A mound of earth is 660 feet long, 120 feet broad, and 208 deep ; required the side of a cubic one equal to it ?

Ans. 254.446 + feet.

6. If a globe of 8 inches diameter weigh 18 lbs.; what will be the diameter of another weighing 162 lb.?

Ans. 16·64 + inches.

7. The length of a stone is 8 feet, its breadth 6 feet, and its thickness 4 feet; what are the dimensions of another 10 times as large, and also the side of a cube equal to both?

Ans. 17·235 feet long, 12·926 broad, 8·617 thick.—

12·83 feet side of cube.

8. If a ship of 300 tons be 75 feet long in the keel; required the burden of a similar ship whose keel is 100 feet long?

Ans. 711·1 tons.

9. There are 3 chests, the first contains 10·000 solid inches, the second 16,656, and the third 20,000; required the side of a cubical chest that will contain as much as all the three?

Ans. 36 inches.

POSITION.

This Rule is called Position, or Supposition, because with the help of supposed numbers, and by reasoning from them according to the nature of the question, we find the true ones.

This rule is divided into two parts,—Single and Double; in the former, one supposition is used, and two in the latter.

SINGLE POSITION.

RULE.—Suppose any number at pleasure, and work with it as if it were the true one, then if the result be either too little or too much, say, as the result of the position is to the position; so is the given number to the number required.

What number is that to which if we add the half, the third, and fourth of itself, the sum will be 125?

Suppose it to be 24

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \quad 12 \\ \frac{1}{3} \quad 8 \\ \frac{1}{4} \quad 6 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$

As 50 : 24 :: 125

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 12 \quad 5 \\ \quad \quad 5 \\ \hline 60 \text{ ans.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \quad 30 \\ \frac{1}{3} \quad 20 \\ \frac{1}{4} \quad 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

125 proof.

1. A man being asked his age, said, If to my age you add $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ thereof, the number will be 63: what was his age?

Ans. 36 years.

2. A jockey being asked the value of his horse, said, that if from his value you take $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof, the remainder will be £15 : required at what he valued his horse ? *Ans.* £36.

3. A gentleman bought a coach, two horses, and harness, for £150, the horses cost 5 times as much as the harness, and the coach as much as both horses and harness ; how much did he pay for each ?

Ans. harness £12 10, horses £62 10, and coach £75.

4. Divide £1085, among 4 persons, A. B. C. and D. in such a manner that B. may have twice as much as A., C. three times as much as A., and D. five times as much as A.

Ans. A. £98 $\frac{1}{4}$, B. £197 $\frac{1}{2}$, C. £295 $\frac{1}{4}$, and D. £493 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5. Three persons A. B. and C. discoursing about their ages, find that A. is as old again as B., B. three times as old as C. and the sum of their ages is 210 years ; required each person's age ?

Ans. A. 126, B. 63, and C. 21.

6. Required a number to which $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ of itself being added, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sum subtracted, the remainder shall be 76 ?

Ans. 60.

7. A person after spending $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of his money had £72 left, what had he at first ?

Ans. £240.

8. A. B. and C. purchased a house for £800, of which A. was to pay double of B., and B. 3 times as much as C. what should each pay ?

Ans. A. £480, B. £240, C. £80.

9. The number of fruit-trees in a garden was 252 ; there were $\frac{1}{2}$ more bearing apples than pears ; the number of those bearing plums was $\frac{2}{3}$ of those bearing pears, and the number of those bearing cherries $\frac{1}{4}$ of those bearing plums ; how many were there of each ?

Ans. 80 apple, 60 pear, 48 plum, 64 cherry.

10. A young gentleman was left a fortune, — $\frac{1}{4}$ of which he spent in gambling, $\frac{1}{4}$ among his companions, $\frac{1}{8}$ on a house and furniture, $\frac{1}{8}$ on a stud of horses ; he then finds that he has only £4240 remaining, what was his fortune ?

Ans. £10176.

DOUBLE POSITION.

RULE.—Make two positions, and proceed with each according to the nature of the question ; find how much the results are different from the given number ; then multiply each of these differences or errors, by the other's position, and if the errors be both too much or too little, divide the difference of the products by the difference of the errors ; but if the one error be too much and the other too little, divide the sum of

the products by the sum of the errors, and the quotient will be the answer.

A. B. and C. playing a game at cards for 1296 crowns, disagreed about the game, and the money being upon the table, each seized as much as he could ; B. got 60 more than A., and C. got $\frac{1}{3}$ of both their sums ; required how much each got?

Suppose A. got 200	Suppose A. got 600
B. got 260	B. got 660
C. got 92	C. got 252

552 too little by 744. 1512 too great by 216.

Errors.

$$- 744 \times 600 = 446400$$

$$+ 216 \times 200 = 43200$$

960

)489600(510

A. 510 }
B. 570 } answers.
C. 216 }

1296 proof.

1. What number is that, which being multiplied by 7, and lessened by 30, if the remainder be divided by 5, the quotient will be the same as the required number ? *Ans.* 15.

2. Three men, A. B. and C. have £36 to be divided among them, so that B's share shall be £4 more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of A's., and C's. £5 more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's.; required their shares?

Ans. A. $11\frac{1}{3}$, B. $11\frac{1}{3}$, C. $13\frac{2}{3}$.

3. If to my age there added be,

One-half, one-third and three-times three,

Six score and ten the sum will be ;

What is my age, pray shew it me ? *Ans.* 66.

4. A gentleman has two horses, Diamond and Swift, and a saddle worth £50, which, when set on the back of Diamond, makes his value double that of Swift ; but when set on the back of Swift, makes his value triple that of Diamond ; required the value of each horse ?

Ans. Diamond £30, Swift £40.

5. A miser having about him a certain number of crowns, said, if $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}$ of what he had were added to 10 the sum would be 45, how many crowns had he ? *Ans.* 72.

6. A farmer being asked how many sheep he had, answered, that he had them in five fields, in the first he had $\frac{1}{2}$ of his flock, in the second $\frac{1}{3}$, in the third $\frac{1}{4}$, in the fourth $\frac{1}{5}$, and in the fifth 450 ; how many had he ? *Ans.* 1200.

7. A gentleman serving some beggars, found, that if he each 4d. he would have 8d. left ; but if he gave each

5d. he would want 4d.; how many beggars were there?

Ans. 12.

8. A fish whose head is 9 inches long, its tail as long as the head and half the body; and its body as long as both head and tail; required the whole length of the fish?

Ans. 72 inches.

9. When first the marriage knot was tied

Between my wife and me,
My age did her's as far exceed
As three times three does three.
But after ten and half ten years,
We man and wife had been,
Her age was then as near to mine
As eight is to sixteen.

Now pray,

What were our ages on the wedding day?

Ans. He was 45, and she 15.

10. A wine merchant mixes 60 gallons of wine, part worth 8s. per gallon, and the remainder worth 10s., so that the value of the mixture is 8s. 10d.; required the quantity of each?

Ans. 35 at 8s., 25 at 10s.

11. A market woman bought a certain number of eggs at 2 a-penny, and as many at 3 a-penny, and sold them all again at the rate of 5 for 2d.; after which she found to her surprise that she had lost 4d. by the sale; what number of eggs had she?

Ans. 240, or 120 at each price.

12. A gentleman engaged a workman for 60 days on condition that he should have 5s. for every day he wrought, and forfeit 2s. 6d. every day he was absent; at the end of the engagement he received £9; how many days was he absent?

Ans. 16 days.

ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.

Arithmetical Progression is when a series or rank of numbers, uniformly increases or decreases by the continual addition or subtraction of some number called the common difference: thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, is an increasing arithmetical series, where the common difference is 1; and 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, is a decreasing series, where the common difference is 2.

The first and last terms of the series are called extremes, and the other terms means.

NOTE.—The *sum* of the extremes is equal to the sum of any two means equally distant from them.

Of these five, viz. the two extremes, common difference,

number of terms, and sum of the series : having any three given, the other two may be found.

CASE I.—Given the extremes and number of terms, to find the common difference, and sum of the series.

RULE.—Divide the difference of the extremes by one less than the number of terms, the quotient will be the common difference. And the sum of the extremes multiplied by half the number of terms will give the sum of the series.

1. Given the extremes 9 and 48, and the number of terms 14 ; required the common difference, and sum of the series ?

Ans. 3 com. dif. 399 sum of series.

2. A farmer bought 100 head of cattle, and gave for the first 1s., and for the last £19 17s.; what did he give for the whole, and how much did the price of any one exceed that of the preceding ?

Ans. 4s. dif. £995 price.

3. A merchant was in business for 24 years, the first year he cleared £40 and the last £500 ; how much did he clear in all, and what was his yearly increase, not counting interest ?

Ans. £20 increase, £6480 in all.

4. A person owed a certain sum, which he paid in 13 different payments, increasing in arithmetical progression ; the first payment was 3s., the last £2 11, how much did each payment exceed the former, and how much did he owe in all ?

Ans. 4s. dif. £17 11s. debt.

5. Place 100 apples in a straight line, 1 yard asunder, and the first 1 yard from a basket ; how far must you run to bring them one by one to the basket, and how much farther have you to run for every successive apple ?

Ans. 2 yds. dif. and 5 miles 1300 yds. in all.

CASE II.—Given the extremes and common difference, to find the number of terms and sum of the series.

RULE.—Divide the difference of the extremes by the common difference, the quotient plus one will be the number of terms.

Divide the difference of the squares of the extremes by twice the common difference, and this quotient added to half the sum of the extremes will give the sum of the series.

1. Given the extremes 7 and 103, and the common difference 4 ; required the number of terms and sum of the series ?

Ans. 25 no. 1375 sum.

2. A nurseryman planted a number of fruit-trees in the form of an isosceles triangle ; he put one plant in the first row, 3 in the second, and so on in arithmetical progression ;

the last row contained 61 plants ; required the number of rows, and the whole number of plants ?

Ans. 31 rows, 961 trees.

3. A lady meeting with a number of poor people, gave the first 2d., the second 5d., and so on to the last, to whom she gave 2s. 8d ; required the number of poor people, and how much the lady gave away in all ? *Ans.* 11 poor, 15s. 7d. in all.

4. An eccentric character travelling from one city to another, went 6 miles the first day, 9 the second, and so on in arithmetical progression : his last day's journey was 60 miles ; required the number of days he travelled, and the distance between the cities ?

Ans. 19 days, 627 miles.

CASE III.—Given the common difference, number of terms, and sum of the series, to find the extremes.

RULE.—Divide the number of terms minus 1, by 2 ; multiply the common difference by the quotient ; add and subtract this product to and from the sum of the series divided by the number of terms ; the sum and remainder will be the greatest and least terms respectively.

1. Given the number of terms 9, the common difference 2, and the sum of the series 135 ; required the extremes ?

Ans. 7 least, 23 greatest.

2. A person discharged a debt of £210 12s. in a year, by paying every week 3s. more than he did the preceding ; what were the first and last payments ?

Ans. 4s. 6d. least, 157s. 6d. greatest.

3. A courier by increasing his day's journey 3 miles per day, travels 345 miles in 15 days ; required his first and last day's journey ?

Ans. first day 2 miles, last 44 miles.

4. A horse-dealer bought 10 horses for £110, the difference of their prices being £2 ; what did the first and last cost him ?

Ans. the first £2, the last £20.

CASE IV.—Given either of the extremes, the common difference, and number of terms, to find the other extreme, and sum of the series.

RULE.—Multiply the common difference by the number of terms minus 1 ; this product, added to the less extreme, gives the greater ; or, subtracted from the greater extreme, leaves the less.

Add said product to twice the least extreme, or subtract it from twice the greater ; multiply the sum or the remainder by half the number of terms ; either of these will give the sum of the series.

1. Given the least extreme 12, common difference 3, and the number of terms 11; required the greater extreme, and sum of the series? *Ans.* 42 greatest, 297 sum,

2. Given the greater extreme 123, common difference 5, and number of terms 24; required the less extreme, and sum of the series? *Ans.* 8 least, 1572 sum.

3. A sum of money was divided among 12 persons, whose shares were in arithmetical progression; the first received 3s., the second 7s. and so on; required the sum divided among them, and the share of the last? *Ans.* £15, the last got 47s.

4. A traveller set out on a journey which he accomplished in 15 days, by travelling every day 3 miles more than he did the preceding, and travelled 49 miles the last day; required how many miles he travelled the first day, and the length of the journey? *Ans.* 7 m. first day, 420 m. in all.

GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

Geometrical Progression is when any series of numbers uniformly increases or decreases by a common multiplier or divisor; thus, 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, is an increasing series; and 81, 27, 9, 3, 1 is a decreasing series, 3 is the multiplier and divisor, or common *ratio*. Note, the *product* of the extremes is equal to the product of any two means equally distant from them.

CASE I.—Given the least extreme, ratio, and number of terms, to find the greatest extreme, or any distant term.

RULE.—Raise the common ratio to a power less by unity than the number of the required term; multiply that power by the least term, the product is the greatest.

1. Given the least term 3, and the ratio 2; required the 8th term? *Ans.* 384.

2. Given the least term 5, the ratio 3, and the number of terms 6; required the greatest? *Ans.* 1215.

3. A merchant bought 12 yards of cloth at the price of the last yd., reckoning 1d. for the first, 2d. for the second, and so on in geometrical progression; required how much he paid? *Ans.* £8 10 8.

4. A butcher bought 15 fat oxen from a farmer for what the last one would come to, at 2d. for the first, 6d. for the second, &c. he thought he had made an excellent bargain but upon applying to a friend to calculate the price, he found the farmer had been too deep for him; how much had the butcher to pay for his 15 oxen, and how much a-piece? *Ans.* £39853 1 6 altogether, or £2656 17 5½ a-piece.

CASE II.—Given the extremes, and the ratio, to find the sum of the series.

RULE.—Multiply the last extreme by the ratio; from this product subtract the first extreme, and divide the remainder by the ratio minus 1.

1. Given the extremes 1, and 2187, and the ratio 3; required the sum of the series? *Ans.* 3280 sum of series.

2. What debt will be discharged by weekly payments, of which the first is 5s., and the last £2048, the ratio being 2? *Ans.* £4095 15.

3. A gentleman, who had a daughter married on New-Year's-day, gave her husband towards her portion 4s. promising to triple that sum on the first day of every month during the year; how much had the gentleman to advance on the 1st of December, and what was his daughter's fortune altogether?

Ans. To advance December 1st £35,429 8—his daughter's fortune in all £53,144.

4. A very rich man, but not very versant in the science of numbers, purchased 1000 acres of excellent land, lying contiguous to his estate, and which he had frequently solicited the proprietor of it to sell to him, to which he at last consented upon the following terms, viz.: his rich friend agreed to give him 1 sovereign in hand, promising on the same day next year to give him 2 sovereigns, on the same day the third year 4 sovereigns, and so on, always doubling his payment for 20 years: required how much the 1000 acres would cost him, not counting interest? *Ans.* 1,048,575 sovereigns.

5. A servant agreed with a master to serve him 11 years, without any other reward than the produce of a wheat grain for the first year, that product to be sown the second year, and so on from year to year till the end of the 11th year; required the sum of the whole produce, allowing the increase to be in a tenfold proportion?

Ans. 11111111110 grains of wheat, or 226056½ bushels, at 5s. per bushel=£56514 0 7½, reward.

NOTE.—7680 grains of wheat fill a pint.

MULTIPLICATION OF DUODECIMALS.

This rule is chiefly used by artificers in taking the dimensions and computing the contents of their work.

Feet multiplied by feet give feet.

Feet multiplied by inches give inches.

Feet multiplied by seconds or parts give parts.

Inches multiplied by inches give parts.

Inches multiplied by parts give thirds.

Parts multiplied by parts give fourths.

12 fourths make 1 third.

12 thirds make 1 part, or second.

12 parts make 1 inch.

12 inches make 1 foot.

RULE.—Place feet under feet, inches under inches, &c. ; then multiply the lowest denomination of the multiplicand by the highest of the multiplier, setting down the products according to the above table ; proceed with the less denominations of the multiplier in the same manner.

Multiply 11 feet, 5 inches
by 7 feet, 6 inches.

ft.	in.
11	5
7	6
79	11
5	8 6
85	7 6 ans.

Multiply 7 feet 6 inches 4 parts
by 5 feet 7 inches 8 parts.

ft.	in.	p.
7	6	4
5	7	8
37	7	8
4	4	8 4
	5	0 2 8
42	5	4 6 8an.

- | | Ans. | ft. in. p. ' " " |
|--|------|------------------|
| 1. Mult. 7 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 2 in. | 30 | 6 8 |
| 2. " 6 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 3 in. | 60 | 10 9 |
| 3. " 12 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft. 9 in. | 58 | 11 9 |
| 4. " 11 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft. 10 in. | 151 | 10 4 |
| 5. " 17 ft. 9 in. by 13 ft. 6 in. | 239 | 7 6 |
| 6. " 6 ft. 4 in. 7 pts. by 6 ft. 7 in. 3 p. | 42 | 1 9 2 9 |
| 7. " 26 ft. 3 in. 4 p. by 10 ft. 6 in. 7 p. | 277 | 2 3 11 4 |
| 8. " 108 ft. 7 in. by 5 ft. 7 in. 8 p. | 612 | 3 5 8 |
| 9. " 20 ft. 8 in. 4 p. by 8 ft. 7 in. | 177 | 7 6 4 |
| 10. " 175 ft. 6 in. 3 p. by 16 ft. | 2808 | 4 |
| 11. " 78 ft. 11 in. 4 p. by 7 ft. 8 in. 3 p. | 606 | 10 7 6 |
| 12. " 63 ft. 4 in. 8 p. by 8 ft. 9 in. 6 p. | 557 | 3 7 4 |
| 13. " 91 ft. 4 in. 9 p. by 9 ft. 7 in. 9 p. | 881 | 7 0 9 9 |

CASE I.—To find the area of a board.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the mean breadth.

1. What is the area of a board 10 feet 3 inches long, and 1 foot 6 inches broad ? Ans. 15 feet 4 inches 6 parts.
2. Find the content of a board 15 feet 1 inch long, and 17 inches broad. Ans. 21 feet 4 inches 5 parts.
3. Required the content of a deal 57 feet 8 inches long, and 2 feet 7 inches 3 parts broad ? Ans. 150 ft. 2 in. 1 pt.

4. How many superficial feet in a board 18 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 11 inches? *Ans.* 52 feet 11 inches 10 parts.

5. Required the content of a board 20 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches broad at one end, and 1 foot 10 inches at the other. *Ans.* 44 feet 0 inches 8 parts.

6. What is the area of a board 30 feet 8 inches long, and its mean breadth 3 feet 4 inches? *Ans.* 102 ft. 2 in. 8 pts.

7. Required the superficial content of a fir deal 18 feet 10 inches long, and 1 foot 4 inches 3 parts broad? *Ans.* 25 ft. 6 in. 0½ pts.

CASE II.—To find the solid content of squared timber.

RULE.—Multiply the mean breadth by the mean thickness, and the product by the length, gives the solid content.

1. How many solid feet in a log of wood 26 feet 8 inches long, 3 feet 2 inches broad, and 2 feet 1 inch deep? *Ans.* 175 ft. 11 in. 1 pt. 4'''.

2. How many cubic feet in a stone 13 ft. 9 in. long, 2 ft. 11 in. broad, and 1 ft. 9 in. deep? *Ans.* 70 ft. 2 in. 2 pts. 3'''.

3. Required the content of a fir log, the length 27 ft., the mean breadth 1 ft. 10 in. and the mean thickness 1½ ft. *Ans.* 61 ft. 10 in. 6 pts.

4. Required the solid content of a stone 3 ft. 11 in. thick, 7 ft. 9 in. broad, and 13 ft. 8 in. long. *Ans.* 414 ft. 10 in. 1 pt.

5. Find the content of a log of timber, its length being 25½ feet, and its mean breadth and thickness each 20 in. *Ans.* 70½ feet.

6. Required the solid content of a log of mahogany 7 feet 8½ in. broad, 9 ft. 5½ in. thick, and 58 ft. 6 in. long. *Ans.* 4247 ft. 4 in. 1½ pts.

7. How many solid feet in a block of marble 4 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 11 in. thick, and 2 ft. 3 in. broad? *Ans.* 41 ft. 1 in. 6 pts.

8. Required the solid content of a beech log 19 ft. 4½ in. long, 2 ft. 3½ in. broad, and 9½ in. thick. *Ans.* 35 ft. 4 in. 0½ pts.

CASE III.—To find the solid content of round timber.

COMMON RULE.—Take ¼ of the mean girt and multiply it by itself, and the product by the length for the solid content.

NOTE.—This rule gives the content too small by 3 feet on 11, yet it is universally used in practice, and was originally introduced to compensate the purchaser of round timber for the waste occasioned by squaring it. The true Rule, though never used, is—Take one fifth of the girt and multiply it by itself, and the product by twice the length for the true content.

1. Find the content of a piece of round timber, its length being 10 feet, and its mean girt 60 inches. *Ans.* 15½ feet.
2. How many solid feet are in a tree, its length being 25 feet, and its mean girt 6 feet? *Ans.* 56½ feet.
3. Required the content of a tree 24 feet long, and its girts at the ends 14 and 2 feet. *Ans.* 96 feet.
4. How many solid feet in a tree 26 ft. 3 in. long, and its mean girt 6 feet? *Ans.* 59 ft. 0 in. 9 pts.
5. Required the content of a tree 48 ft. long, and its girts at the ends 60 and 18 inches. *Ans.* 31·6875 feet.

EXERCISES IN ARTIFICERS' MEASURING.

NOTE.—36 square yards are termed a rood of building, and 100 square feet are called a square of flooring.

The standard thickness for brick-walls is 3 half bricks, and for stone walls 2 feet.

1. Find the expense of ceiling a room at 6d. per yard, the length being 20 ft. 9 in., and breadth 15 ft. 4 in. *Ans.* 17s. 8½d.
2. What will be the expense of painting the outside of 5 windows, each 6 feet 3 in. by 3 ft. 8 in. at 7d. per yard, to be paid for as work and quarter? *Ans.* 9s. 3½d.
3. Find the expense of glazing a window, at 1s. 6d. per foot, its day-light measure being 5 ft. 11 in. by 3 ft. 5 in. *Ans.* 30s. 3½d.
4. A log of wood, 14 ft. 10 in. long, was sawed into 7 deals, each 2 ft. 11 in. broad; how many square feet did they contain? *Ans.* 302 ft. 10 in. 2 pts.
5. What is the solid content of a box, 7 ft. 9 in. 3 pts. long, 2 ft. 3 in. 6 pts. broad, and 1 ft. 11 in. 11 pts. thick? *Ans.* 35 ft. 5 in. 10½½½ pts.
6. A window measures 7 ft. 8 in. 6 pts. by 4 ft. 9½ in.; how many square feet does it contain? *Ans.* 37 ft. 0 in. 6½ pts.
7. What is the expense of a common brick floor, measuring 35 feet 5 in. by 34 ft. 11 in. at 2s. 2d. per square yard? *Ans.* £14 17 8½.
8. What is a marble slab worth, whose length is 5 ft. 7 in., and breadth 1 ft. 10 in., at 6s. per foot? *Ans.* £3 1 5.
9. A round pillar is to be painted, whose height is 18 ft. 4 in., and the girt 10 ft. 6 in.; how many square yards are in it? *Ans.* 21 yds. 3 feet 6 in.
10. What is the difference of the areas of the floors of two rooms, the one 42 ft. 8 in. by 30 ft. 2 in., the other 28 ft. 5 in. by 19 ft. 7 in.? *Ans.* 730 ft. 7 in. 5 pts.
11. The canal which joins the Forth and Clyde is 27 miles long, 36 feet broad, and mean depth 7 feet; required the number of cubical yards of excavation. *Ans.* 1,330,560 c. yds.

12. How many bricks will build a wall 60 feet long, 8 feet high, and two bricks thick, at the rate of 140 bricks per standard square yard?*

Ans. 9955½.

13. How many square yards of standard brick-work are in a wall, 40 ft. 6 in. long, 22 ft. 9 in. high, and 2½ bricks thick; and what is the expense of the materials and workmanship, at 8s. 6d. per square yard?

Ans. 170½ yds.—£72 10 3¼.

14. What length of a stone wall, which is 4 feet high, will make a rood?

Ans. 81 feet.

15. What will be the expense of lining a water cistern 2 ft. 10 in. long, 2 ft 6 in. deep, and 2 ft. broad, with sheet lead, 10 lb. to the square foot, at £1 18 9 per cwt.?

Ans. £5 3 2½ ½.

16. How many square yards of standard brick-work in a wall 75 feet long, 15 ft. 9 in. high, and three bricks thick?

Ans. 262 yd. 4 ft. 6 in.

17. What is the value of 5 Oak planks, at 1s. 9d. per foot, each 17 ft. 6 in. long, and whose breadths are, two of them each 1 ft. 1 in. 6 pts. in the middle; the third 1 foot 6 in. in the middle; the fourth 11 in. 3 pts.; and the fifth 1 ft. 2 in. 3 pts.?

Ans. £8 19 11.

18. Find the expense of digging a cellar, the length of which is 40 ft. 4 in., breadth 25 ft. 7 in., and depth 9 ft. 9 in., at 6d. per solid yard.

Ans. £9 6 3½

19. A piece of ground, measuring 25 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 7 in. is to be paved with stones, each measuring 1 ft. 5 in. by 8 in.; how many stones will it require, and what will be the expense at 1s. 6d. per square foot?

176⅞ stones. £12 9 4½.

20. How much plastering on a partition 7 ft. 8 in. long, and 10 ft. 3 in. high, deducting a door 6 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 10 in.; and what will it cost at 5d. per square yard?

Ans. 6 yd. 6 ft. 10½ in.—Cost 2s. 9d. ¾.

* NOTE.—To reduce a brick-wall of any thickness to standard thickness, multiply by the number of half bricks in the thickness, and divide by 3.

21. One has paved a rectangular court yard, 42 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 68 feet 6 inches in length; and in it he has laid a foot way the length of the court yard, and 5 feet 6 inches broad; the foot way is laid with purbeck stone, at 3s. 6d. per yard, and the rest with pebbles at 3s. per yard; what will the whole come to?

Ans. £49 17 0½.

TO FIND THE TONNAGE OF SHIPS.

RULE.—Multiply the length of the keel, taken within the vessel, or as much as the ship treads upon the ground, by the length of the midship beam, taken also within, from plank to

plank and that product by half the breadth, taken as the depth ; then divide the last product by 94, and the quotient will give the tonnage.

1. If the length of a ship's keel be 80 feet, and the midship beam 30 ; required the tonnage. *Ans.* 382 $\frac{1}{4}$.

2. If the length of a ship's keel be 87 feet 6 inches, and the midship beam 28 feet 8 inches ; required the tonnage.

Ans. 382 $\frac{1}{4}$.

3. What is the tonnage of a ship whose keel is 160 feet, and midship beam 30 ? *Ans.* 765 $\frac{1}{4}$.

PERMUTATION

Is a name given to the number of changes of order or position, of which two or more things are susceptible.

RULE.—Multiply all the terms of the natural series of numbers, from one up to the given number of things, continually together, for the number of permutations required.

1. How many changes can be rung on a chime of 8 bells ?

$$1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8 = 40320 \text{ ans.}$$

2. How many permutations can be made of the 9 digits ?

Ans. 362880.

3. How many permutations can be made of the letters in the word *authorised* ? *Ans.* 3628800.

4. How many changes can be rung on 12 bells, and how long would it take to ring them at 10 per minute, counting the year 365 days, 6 hours ?

Ans. changes, 479001600 ;—time 91 + years.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. A gentleman has a garden in the form of a parallelogram, whose dimensions are 64 fathoms by 36, he intends to have a square one of the same area ; required the side of the square. *Ans.* 48 fathoms.

2. 90 may be so divided, that the first part increased by 2, the second diminished by 2, the third multiplied by 2, and the fourth divided by 2, shall all be equal ; required these parts.

Ans. 18, 22, 10, 40.

3. I have received advice from my factor, that he has disbursed on my account the sum of 4000 guilders, 15 stivers ; I demand what sum I must remit for that in English money, exchange 33s. 4d. Flemish per £. sterling, and also what his commission comes to at 2 per cent.

Ans. £400 1 6—com. £8 $\frac{1}{4}$.

4. There are two towers on a plain, the one 240 feet high, and the other 180 ; a ladder placed in the line of distance between them, 215 feet from the bottom of the lowest, will touch

the top of both towers : required the length of the ladder, and the distance between the towers.

Ans. 280.4+ feet, length of ladder, 360 feet distance.

5. If a ship of 72 tons burden be 45 feet long in the keel, 17.3 in breadth, 8.7 in depth ; required the dimensions of a similar ship that will carry 5 times as much.

Ans. length 76.94+, breadth 29.58+, depth 14.87+.

6. A court yard is 50 feet long, and 40 feet 6 inches broad ; what will the paving of it cost, at 3s. 7½d. per square yard ?

Ans. £40 15 7½.

7. If a house have 3 tier of windows, 4 in a tier ; and if the height of the first tier be 6 feet 3 inches, of the second 5 feet 4 inches, and of the third 4 feet 9 inches, and the breadth of each 3 feet 6 inches ; what will the glazing come to, at 15d. per foot ?

Ans. £14 5 10.

8. A gentleman on his travels, received at Paris 12250 francs for a bill of exchange, the value of which in England was £500 ; what was the course of exchange between England and France ?

Ans. 24 francs 50 cents.

9. A square plantation, where the trees are 12 feet distant, contains 108900 trees ; what is the length of the side, and how many acres does it contain ?

Ans. 1316 yards, 357½ acres.

10. There are two circular ponds in a gentleman's pleasure ground ; the diameter of the smaller is 100 feet, and the greater is three times as large ; what is its diameter ?

Ans. 173.2+ feet.

11. There are two columns in the ruins of Persepolis left standing upright ; the one is 64 feet above the plain ; and the other 50 ; in a straight line between these two, stands an ancient small statue, the head of which is 97 feet from the summit of the higher, and 86 feet from the top of the lower, the distance of the base of which column from the centre of the statue's base is 76 feet ; required the distance between the tops of the columns.

Ans. 157+ feet.

12. What will the digging of the foundation of a house 68 feet long, 33 feet broad, and 5 feet deep, come to at 1s. 3d. per solid yard ?

Ans. 415½ yd., £25 19 5½.

13. How many yards of painting in a room 45 feet 6 inches long, 24 feet 10 inches broad, and 13 feet 4 inches high, and how much will it cost, reckoning the white-washing of the ceiling at 1½d. per square yard, and the rest at 10½d. per square yard ?

Ans. ceiling 125 yd. 4 ft. 11=15s. 8½, walls 203

yd. 3 ft. 6½ in.=£9 2 4¼, or cost in all £9 18 0¼ ½.

14. If a ball 3 inches diameter, weigh $13\frac{1}{2}$ lb., what will be the diameter of a ball that weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lb.? *Ans.* 10 inches.

15. If a ship's keel be 125 feet long, the midship beam 25, and the depth of the hold 15; required the dimensions of another ship of the same form, that will carry but half the quantity.

Ans. length of keel $99\cdot2 + \text{ft.}$, midship beam $19\cdot84 + \text{feet}$, depth of hold $11\cdot9 + \text{feet}$.

16. One being asked his age, said, if $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time I have been multiplied by 8, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the product be divided by 4, the result will be 42: what was his age? *Ans.* 56.

17. A gentleman sent an order to his grocer for 1 cwt. sugar at 10s. per lb., the grocer has none at that price, though plenty at 7d., 8d., and 11d., per lb.; how many lbs. at each of these prices must he mix together to execute the order? *Ans.* 16 lbs. at 7d., 16 lbs. at 8d., and 80 lbs. at 11d.

18. A gentleman bought a house, with a garden, and a good horse in the stable, for £500; now he paid 4 times the price of the horse for the garden, and 5 times the price of the garden for the house: what did the house, the garden, and the horse, severally cost him?

Ans. the house £400, the garden £80, the horse £20.

19. How many days can a company of 12 persons sit in a different position round a table at dinner, and what would be the whole expense, supposing each dinner cost 32s. 6d.?

Ans. 479001600 days, £778377600 expense.

20. An Indian, named Sessa, having invented the game of chess, shewed it to his king, who being highly pleased with it, bid him ask what he would have for the reward of his ingenuity; Sessa, with great modesty, asked, that for the first little square of the chess board he might have one grain of wheat given him; for the second two, and so on, doubling continually according to the number of squares on the board, which were 64; the king, who intended him a noble reward, was displeased that he asked, what he thought, such a trifle; but Sessa declaring he would be contented with it, it was ordered to be given him; the king was astonished when he found that this would raise so vast a quantity, that the whole world could not produce it; required the number of grains, and what they would amount to at 10s. 3½d. per bushel.

Ans. 18446744073709551615 grains, at 10s. 3½d. per bushel, come to £19351404648357 11 10½.

NOTE.—7680 grains of wheat fill a pint.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is meant by exchange? What do you mean by the par of exchange? What do you mean by the course of exchange? Is the course of exchange not always the same as the par of exchange? What is the meaning of agio?—of usance? What do you mean by days of grace? How does Britain exchange with Holland?—with Hamburgh?—with France?—with Spain?—with Portugal?—with Denmark and Norway?—with Prussia and Poland?—with Russia?—with Sweden?—with the United States of America?—with Canada? Are Usance and days of grace different in all these countries? What is the meaning of Alligation? What is the meaning of Involution? What is the meaning of Evolution? What do you mean by the square root? What do you mean by the cube root? Why is the rule of Position so called? What is Arithmetical Progression? Mention an increasing series in Arithmetical Progression. A decreasing series. What is Geometrical Progression? Name an increasing series in Geometrical Progression—a decreasing series. What is the use of Multiplication of Duodecimals? How is the Tonnage of ships found? What is meant by Permutation?

APPENDIX. No. I.

BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY.

In Book-keeping by Single Entry, only two books are necessary;—the *Day-Book* and the *Ledger*.

In the *Day-book* are recorded, promiscuously as they happen, what goods are sold on trust, and what money or goods are received.

In the *Ledger* are inserted the several accounts belonging to each person, which lay dispersed in the *Day-book*, and are arranged in their proper order of Dr. and Cr.: the left hand side of every folio being appointed for the Dr. and the right for the Cr. An Index is prefixed to the *Ledger*, containing the names of the persons whose accounts are in it.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE LEARNER.

Copy into the *Day-book* one month's accounts, and calculate them by their proper rules. Then begin with the first account of the *Day-book*, and post it into the *Ledger*, leaving a space below it to contain more accounts; if Dr., write on the Dr. side *To Goods*, or *Cash*: if Cr., write on the Cr. side *By Goods*, or *Cash*; next enter the name in the Index under the first letter of the surname; and lastly write the figure denoting the folio of the *Ledger*, where it is placed opposite to the account in the *Day-book*. Do the same with all the first month's accounts, and then copy the second month's into the *Day-book*, and calculate and post them in the same manner: and proceed thus until the whole be finished.

NOTE.—Before posting an account, look into the Index, to see if the name be there; if it is, post the account in the space below it: and should any space be filled up, you must open a new account, and transfer the balance of the former one to it.

(1.)

Hamilton, Jan. 1, 1840.		£.	s.	d.
<i>William Johnson, Dr.</i>		1		
29 bushels wheat,.....@	12s. 6d.			
72½ do. malt,....."	10 2			
41 do. barley,....."	5 1			
67 do. oats,....."	4 0			
			78	16 0
" "				
<i>Robert Jenkinson, Dr.</i>		1		
1074 yds. brown cloth,.....@	4s. 6½d.		242	15 4½
" "				
<i>Joseph Wakefield, Dr.</i>		1		
4½ lb. green tea,.....@	10s. 0d.			
9½ lb. bohea,....."	9 10			
6 oz. nutmegs,....."	6½			
10½ oz. black pepper,....."	2½			
19½ lb. soap,....."	10			
			8	23½
15				
<i>Jonathan Winterton, Dr.</i>		1		
5½ gallons brandy,.....@	26s.			
14½ do. red port,....."	18			
13 do. Malaga,....."	20			
17½ do. Lisbon,....."	19			
7 do. Mountain,....."	21			
			57	1 9
24				
<i>Henry Goodfellow, Dr.</i>		1		
6 gallons Rum,.....@	18s.			
10½ do. Gin,....."	26			
			19	7 6

Hamilton, Jan. 26, 1840.		£.	s.	d.
<i>Andrew Tomlinson, Dr.</i>		1		
11 pairs black Silk Stockings,..@	18s. 0d.			
9 do. white do. do. .."	24 0			
19 do. Worsted do. .."	4 0			
17 do. Cotton do. .."	5 6			
			29	3 6
" "				
<i>John Westerley, Esq., Dr.</i>		2		
27 pairs Harrateen Hangings, @	96s. 10d.			
19 do. Cotton do. "	59 4			
			187	1 10
28				
<i>Joshua Housekeeper, Dr.</i>		2		
27 bush., 3 pecks pease,..@	9s. per bush.			
4 do. 2½ do. tares,.."	14 do.			
			15	14 6
Feb. 1.				
<i>Humphrey Armstrong, Dr.</i>		2		
7 thousand quills,....@	2s. 9d. per hund.			
21 reams paper,....."	1 3 per quire.			
			35	17 6
8				
<i>Thomas Barrowman, Dr.</i>		2		
17 stones soap,.....@	10d. per lb.			
			9	18 4
15				
<i>Mrs. Arabella Farmer, Dr.</i>		2		
19½ yards Flanders Lace,....@	12s. 10d.			
30 do. Ribbon,....."	1 1½			
4 Fans,....."	5 6			
9 Sarcenet Hoods,....."	8 11			
			19	9 5½
21				
<i>The Hon. Lord George Mountain, Dr.</i>		3		
17 hhds. Wine,.....@	£54 1 6			
			919	5 6

Lad

6

8

24

Mis

1

2

1

2

Jose

Sir

1

Greg

28

10

Greg

32

(2.)

(3.)

s. d.

29 3 6

87 110

15 14 6

35 17 6

9 18 4

19 9 5½

9 19 5 6

Hamilton, Feb. 21, 1840.

Lady Lustring, Dr.

6 pairs Lamb Gloves,.....@ 2s. 3½d.

8 pairs Kid Gloves,....." 2 6

24½ yds. Muslin,....." 6 10

24

Miss Louisa Darlington, Dr.

17½ yards red Silk,.....@ 10s. 2d.

20 yards brocaded Satin,...." 19 6

14½ yards flowered Silk,....." 6 9

8 yards black Silk,....." 4 2

20½ yards Silk damask,....." 16 10

Mar. 4.

Joseph Wilmot, Dr.

8 stones Bacon,.....@ 10d. per lb.

15

Sir Henry Greatman, Dr.

4 table sets China,.....@ 54s. 9d.

2½ dozen Plates,....." 55

14 Coffee Cups,.....@ 10s. 6d per doz.

7 large Dishes,.....@ 14s. 10d.

"

Gregory Emerson, Dr.

28 English Readers,.....@ 2s. 3½d.

16 Euclid's Elements,....." 7 6

23

Gregory Emerson, Dr.

32 bushels Wheat,.....@ 12s. 6d.

£. s. d.

3

9 19 5½

3

51 18 9

3

4 13 4

4

23 12 7

4

9 4 2

4

20 0 0

	£.	s.	d.
Hamilton, Mar. 30, 1840.			
<i>James Newcastle, Dr.</i>	4		
17 doz. Penknives,.....@ 15s.			
29 Fire-shovels,....." 3 7d.			
16 Candlesticks,....." 6 1½d.			
	22	16	11
Apr. 4			
<i>Alexander Penrith, Dr.</i>	4		
96½ yards Nankeen,.....@ 2s. 4d.			
33½ yards super. blue cloth,..." 38			
27½ yards super. drab do....." 34			
24 yards super. red do....." 63			
	197	5	2
10			
<i>Cr. Thomas Barrowman,</i>	2		
By Cash in full,.....	9	18	4
16			
<i>Miss Louisa Darlington, Dr.</i>	3		
33½ yards figured Silk,.....@ 8s.	13	6	0
20			
<i>Miss Arabella Farmer, Dr.</i>	2		
120 yards Ribbon,.....@ 7½d.			
36 yards Camlet,....." 1s. 9			
36 yards Crape,....." 1 8			
60 yards Bombazine,....." 4			
40 yards grey stuff,....." 1 9			
	25	8	0
25			
<i>William Ogle, Dr.</i>	5		
28½ yards sup. blue cloth,.....@ 38s.			
15½ yards sup. blue grey,....." 34			
28½ yards sup. raven grey,....." 34			
	128	10	6

(4.)

E.	s.	d.
22	16	11
197	5	2
9	18	4
13	6	0
25	8	0
128	10	6

(5.)

Hamilton, 27 April, 1840.			£.	s.	d.
<i>Sir Henry Greatman, Dr.</i>			4		
A Silver Cup, wt. 47 oz., 16 dwt., 0 gr.					
@ 7s. 6d. per oz.					
A Silver Punch Bowl, wt. 16 oz. 17 dwt.					
12 gr. @ 6s. 10½d.					
3 doz Spoons, wt. 30 oz. 18 dwt. 0 gr.					
@ 7s. 2d.					
3 Candlesticks, wt. 51 oz. 4 dwt. 6 gr.					
@ 7s. 5d.					
10 Plates, wt. 67 oz. 13 dwt. 0 gr. @ 6s. 7d.					
				76	14½
29					
<i>Cr. The Hon. Lord George Mountain,</i>			3		
By a Bill on Messrs Douglas, & Co.				250	0 0
"					
<i>Lady Lustrig, Dr.</i>			3		
20 yards Calamanco, @ 1s. 5d.					
25 yards Persian, " 3 6					
21 yards Lawn, " 7 6					
22 yards Cambric, " 18 0					
				33	9 4
May 1.					
<i>George Trader, Dr.</i>			5		
894 yards Check, @ 1s. 0d.					
183 yards Check, " 1 2					
434 yards Check, " 1 1					
253 yards Check, " 1 1½					
				93	23½
4					
<i>Cr. William Johnson,</i>			1		
By Cash, £78 0 0					
By abatement, 16 0					
				78	16 0
"					
<i>Nicholas Cheesemonger, Dr.</i>			5		
3 cwt. 2 qr. 17 lb. Cheshire Cheese, }					
@ 84s. per cwt., }					
1 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lb. Gloucester do. @ 74s. 8d.					
4 cwt. 0 qr. 16 lb. Suffolk do. " 65 4					
6 cwt. 2 qr. 20 lb. Yorkshire do. " 56 0					
				54	11 5

Hamilton, 6 May, 1840.		£.	s.	d.
<i>Moses Greenwell, Dr.</i>				
31 yards Worsted White Shag,..@	1s. 9d.			
30 yards Worsted Blue Shag,...."	1 10			
30½ yards Worsted Blue Shag,...."	1 11			
31 yards Worsted Scarlet Shag,.."	2 8			
16 yards Worsted Blue Hair Shag,"	5 9			
	12	17	2	4½
<i>Miss Louisa Darlington, Dr.</i>				
24 yards Ducape,.....@	7s. 6d.			
11 yards Brocade,....."	9 8			
10½ yards Lustring,....."	5 3			
4½ yards Persian,....."	1 9			
	19	17	9	4
<i>Joseph Wakefield, Dr.</i>				
4 lb. Green Tea,.....@	10s. 0d.			
12 lb. Bohea,....."	10 0			
9 lb. Pepper,....."	2 9			
8½ lb. Coffee,....."	2 9			
7 lb. Raisins,....."	1 6			
	27	10	17	11½
<i>Cr. Robert Jenkinson,</i>				
By cash in full,.....		242	15	4½
June 6.				
<i>Joshua Housekeeper, Dr.</i>				
6 qrs. Oats,.....@	4s. 0d. per bush.			
18 bush. Pease,....."	9 0 do.			
12 bush. Beans,....."	7 6 do.			
19 bush. Tares,....."	14 0 do.			
7 qrs. Malt,....."	10 2 do.			
15 lb. Hops,....."	1 5 per lb.			
		65	0	7

(6.)

E.	s.	d.
17	2	4½
17	9	4
10	17	11½
242	15	4½
65	0	7

(7.)

	£.	s.	d.
Hamilton, 11 June, 1840.			
<i>Erasmus Gordon, Dr.</i>	5		
14 cwt. Flax,.....@ 12s. per stone,	67	4	0
"			
<i>Cr. Humphrey Armstrong,</i>	2		
By Cash in full,	35	17	6
19			
<i>William Johnson, Dr.</i>	1		
6 lasts Barley,.....@ 5s. 1d. per bush.	122	0	0
25			
<i>Andrew Harrison, Dr.</i>	6		
27 Calf Skins,.....@ 7s. 0d.			
75 Sheep Skins,....." 3 6			
36 Sheep Skins,....." 3 9			
15 Buck Skins,....." 21 0			
17 Russia Hides,....." 20 9			
120 Lamb Skins,....." 2 4			
	76	1	6
July 7			
<i>John Montague, Dr.</i>	6		
19 gallons Gin,.....@ 6s. 6d. per qt.			
20 ankers Brandy,....." 25s. per gal.	274	14	0
12			
<i>Thomas Merchant, Dr.</i>	6		
1 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lb. pepper, @ 3s. 4d. per lb.			
0 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lb. cloves, " 16s. "			
30 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb. raisins, " 140s. per cwt.			
4 cwt. 2 qr. 19 lb. soap, " 93s. 4d. "			
	343	7	7
14			
<i>Joshua Housekeeper, Dr.</i>	2		
27 dozen lb. Candles,.....@ 10d. per lb.	13	10	0

		£.	s.	d.
Hamilton, July 14, 1840.				
<i>Cr. Sir Henry Greatman,</i>	4			
By 14 lasts Wheat,.....@ 11s. 9d. per bush.				
20 "@ 12 6 "				
		1658	0	0
20				
<i>The Hon. Lord George Mountain, Dr.</i>	3			
6 puncheons rum,.....@ 17s. 9d. per gal.		447	6	0
"				
<i>Miss Louisa Darlington, Dr.</i>	3			
10½ yards Satin,.....@ 9s. 6d.				
15 yards Brocade,....." 10 8				
11 Scarfs,....." 10				
14 yards Genoa Velvet,....." 17 4				
10 yards Lustring,....." 5 2				
		33	6	5½
26				
<i>Cr. Henry Goodfellow,</i>	1			
By Cash in full,.....		19	7	6
"				
<i>George Candlestick, Dr.</i>	6			
6½ tons tallow,.....@ 7s. 4d. per st.		381	6	8
Aug. 1				
<i>Joseph Wilmot, Dr.</i>	3			
30 st. 12 lb. Bacon,.....@ 10s. 8d. per st.				
13 firkins butter,....." 54 6 per fir.				
		51	17	7½
"				
<i>William Ogle, Dr.</i>	5			
43½ yards Broad Cloth,.....@ 35s.				
100½ yards common yd. w." 8				
72 yards fine narrow,....." 11				
24 yards sup. blue,....." 38				
		202	2	3

(8.)

£.	s.	d.
858	0	0
447	6	0
33	6	5½
19	7	6
381	6	8
51	17	7½
202	2	3

(9.)

Hamilton, Aug. 4, 1840.			£.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Merchant, Dr.</i>			6		
10 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lb. sugar,...@ 79s. 6d.					
1 cwt. 1 qr. 17½ lb. tea,..@ £39 12					
15 cwt. 0 qr. 17½ lb. raisins,..@ 93 4					
8 cwt. 0 qr. 14 lb. hops,..."113 9					
			215	19	11
10					
<i>Sir Henry Greatman, Dr.</i>			4		
10 oz. 14 dwt. 8 gr. Gold-plate, }					
@ £5 14 9 per oz..... }			61	9	8½
"					
<i>Cr. Jonathan Winterton,</i>			1		
By Cash in full,.....			57	1	9
14					
<i>James Newcastle, Dr.</i>			4		
5 doz. fine steel Snuffers, @ 8s. 6d per pr.					
2½ doz. London Razors,.. " 2 4 each.					
6½ doz. Kentish Hammers," 19 per doz.					
			35	8	3
20					
<i>Cr. John Westerley, Esq.</i>			2		
By Cash in part,.....			100	0	0
24					
<i>Joshua Housekeeper, Dr.</i>			2		
20 blue Quilts,.....@ 10s. 11½d.					
9 Chintz do. " 24 9					
15 pairs blankets,..... " 17 8½					
			35	7	11½
Sep. 6					
<i>Cr. Mrs. Arabella Farmer,</i>			2		
By Cash in full,.....			44	17	5½

			£.	s.	d.
Hamilton, Sep. 6, 1840.					
<i>Joshua Housekeeper, Dr.</i>			2		
181 bushels Oats,.....@ 4s.					
417 bushels Barley,....." 5			140	9	0
10					
<i>Sir Henry Greatman, Dr.</i>			4		
82½ hhd. beer, (54 gal.) @ 1s. 6d. per gal.					
19 gallons Gin,....." 6 6 per qt.			154	15	0
12					
<i>Cr. John Westerly, Esq.</i>			2		
By Cash in full,.....			87	1	10
16					
<i>Nicholas Cheesemonger, Dr.</i>			5		
2 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb. Cheshire, @ 84s. per					
cwt.....					
3 cwt 0 qr. 19 lb. Gloucester, @ 74s. 8d.					
per cwt.....					
6 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lb. Stilton, @ 149s. 4d.					
per cwt.....					
7 cwt. 0 qr. 14 lb. Suffolk, @ 65s. 4d.					
per cwt.....			92	11	1
17					
<i>Miss Louisa Darlington, Dr.</i>			3		
69½ yards diaper,.....@ 4s.			13	19	0
20					
<i>Joseph Wakefield, Dr.</i>			1		
60 lb. Tea,.....@ 7½d. per oz.			30	0	0
"					
<i>Cr. Joseph Wilmot,</i>			3		
By Cash in full,.....			56	10	11½
27					
<i>James Newcastle, Dr.</i>			4		
5 qrs. Oats,.....@ 4s. per bush.					
7 qrs. Bran....." 1 10d. "					
9 bush. Beans,....." 7 6 "					
19 bush. Tares,....." 14 "					
16 bush. Peas,....." 9 "			37	0	2

(10.)

s.	d.
0	9 0
54	15 0
87	1 10
92	11 1
13	19 0
30	0 0
56	10 11½
37	0 2

DAY-BOOK.

172

(11.)

Hamilton, Oct. 2, 1840.		£.	s.	d.
<i>The Hon. Lord George Mountain, Dr.</i>		3		
25 oz. 10 dwt. 10 gr. silver-plate, @	7s. 9d.			
85 oz. 14 dwt. 15 gr.	" " 6 6			
29 oz. 16 dwt. 15 gr.	" " 6 4			
			47	3 10½
<i>Alexander Penrith, Dr.</i>		4		
18½ yds. Scarlet,.....@	30s. 6d.			
200 yds. Shalloon,....."	1 2½			
12 doz. twist Buttons,....."	1 6			
			41	7 8½
<i>Cr. George Trader,</i>		5		
By Cash in part,.....			38	10 0
<i>"</i>				
<i>Lady Lustring, Dr.</i>		3		
6½ yds. Ducape,.....@	6s. 4d.			
53½ yds. Brocade,....."	8 10			
71½ yds. Persian,....."	1 2½			
21½ yds. Lustring,....."	5 3			
			35	7 0
<i>George Trader, Dr.</i>		5		
19 stones Leather,.....@	2s. 6d. per lb.		33	5 0
<i>"</i>				
<i>Cr. Joshua Housekeeper,</i>		2		
By Cash in part,.....			182	12 10
<i>Thomas Merchant, Dr.</i>		6		
45 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lb. sugar, @	84s. per cwt.		190	8 6
<i>Sir Henry Greatman, Dr.</i>		4		
184½ gal. mountain Wine,.....@	18s.		165	18 9

Hamilton, Oct. 16, 1840.		£.	s.	d.
<i>Cr. Joseph Wakefield,</i>	1			
By Cash in part,.....		40	0	0
"				
<i>Andrew Tomlinson, Dr.</i>	1			
15 pairs Cotton Hose,.....@ 3s. 7d.				
12 pairs Worsted do." 3 10				
18 pairs Strawberry,....." 4				
16 pairs Silk Gloves,....." 5 11½				
74 pairs Norwich Hose,....." 2 6				
11 pairs Silk do." 16 6				
		31	13	7
18				
<i>Cr. John Montague,</i>	6			
By Cash in full,.....		274	14	0
"				
<i>Cr. Thomas Merchant,</i>	6			
By 19 cwt. 3 qr. hops,....@ 105s. 10d.				
By 10 cwt. 1 qr. hops,...." 99				
		155	4	11½
20				
<i>Miss Louisa Darlington, Dr.</i>	3			
17 ells Flem. 1 qr. Flanders Lace,@ 17s. 5½d.		15	2	3
30				
<i>Cr. George Candlestick,</i>	6			
By 131 yds. 1 qr. 0 na. Irish Linen, }				
@ 4s. 8½d.....				
By 87 yds. 1 na. Muslin,....@ 8s. 7½d.				
		68	4	3½
Nov. 1				
<i>Cr. William Ogle,</i>	5			
By 37 qrs. 7 bush. Oats,.....@ 32s.		60	12	0
"				
<i>Cr. Lady Lustring,</i>	8			
By Cash in full,.....		78	15	9½

(12.)

£.	s.	d.
40	0	0
31	13	7
274	14	0
155	4	11½
15	2	3
68	4	3½
60	12	0
78	15	9½

(13.)

Hamilton, Nov. 1, 1840.			£.	s.	d.
<i>Cr. Miss Louisa Darlington,</i>			3		
By Cash in part,.....				100	0 0
7					
<i>Joshua Housekeeper, Dr.</i>			2		
28 cwt. 2 qr. 17 lb. sugar,....@ 79s. 4½.				113	14 9½
"					
<i>Cr. Joseph Wholesale, Esq.</i>			6		
By 420 yds. broad cloth,.....@ 30s.				630	0 0
10					
<i>Cr. Moses Greenwell,</i>			5		
By Cash in full,.....				17	24½
12					
<i>The Hon. Lord George Mountain, Dr.</i>			3		
112 lb. Coffee,.....@ 5s. 4d.					
52 st. Sugar,....." 7 6					
15				49	7 4
<i>Cr. Erasmus Gordon,</i>			5		
By 7 gross Buckles,..@ 1s. 2½d. per pair.				60	18 0
18					
<i>George Jaminson, Dr.</i>			6		
4 boxes Raisins, wt. 448 lb....@ 0s. 8d.					
6 boxes Raisins, wt. 827 lb...." 1 3					
1 box Prunes, wt. 604 lb....." 2 4					
8 bags Pepper, wt. 1774 lb...." 3 2					
20				417	19 5
<i>Cr. Andrew Tomlinson,</i>			1		
By 181 yds. Cloth,.....@ 10s. 9½d.				97	17 ½
24					
<i>The Hon. Lord George Mountain, Dr.</i>			3		
137 gallons Rum,.....@ 17s. 6d.					
157 gallons Rum,....." 18 0					
261				261	3 6

Hamilton, Nov. 26, 1840.		£.	s.	d.
<i>Cr. James Newcastle,</i>	4			
By Cash in full,.....		95	5	4
27				
<i>Sir Henry Greatman, Dr.</i>	4			
871 oz. Plate,.....@ 5s. 4d.		232	5	4
Dec. 6				
<i>Cr. Alexander Penrith,</i>	4			
By Cash in full,.....		238	12	10½
7				
<i>Daniel Roberts, Dr.</i>	7			
171 yards Shalloon,.....@ 2s. 7d.				
173 yards Shalloon,....." 2 11				
175 yards Yorkshire Cloth,....." 9 6				
177 yards Fine Narrow,....." 7 10				
		199	15	4
8				
<i>Cr. Joshua Housekeeper,</i>	2			
By Cash in full,.....		201	4	½
"				
<i>Ambrose Patterson, Dr.</i>	7			
12 pi. Ribbon, meas. 179 yd.....@ 6½d.				
20 pi. Ribbon, meas. 979 yd....." 7½				
18 pi. Ribbon, meas. 917 yd....." 7½				
16 pi. Ribbon, meas. 821 yd....." 9½				
10 pi. Ribbon, meas. 171 yd....." 9½				
		103	9	6½
10				
<i>Cr. William Johnson,</i>	1			
By Cash in full,.....		122	0	0
"				
<i>Cr. Nicholas Cheesemonger,</i>	5			
By Cash in part,.....		40	0	0

(14.)

	s.	d.
5	5	4
32	5	4
38	12	10½
199	15	4
201	4	½
103	9	6½
122	0	0
40	0	0

DAY-BOOK.

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(15.)

	£.	s.	d.
Hamilton, 16 Dec. 1840.			
<i>Cr. Andrew Harrison,</i>	6		
By Cash in full,.....	76	1	6
20			
<i>Cr. George Jaminson,</i>	6		
By Cash in part,.....	80	0	0
"			
<i>Sir Henry Greatman, Dr.</i>	4		
746 yards Linen,.....@ 3s. 4d.			
873 yards Muslin,....." 6 8			
	415	6	8
27			
<i>Cr. The Hon. Lord George Mountain,</i>	3		
By Cash in full,.....	1474	6	2½
"			
<i>William Hardware, Dr.</i>	7		
350 Razors,.....@ 1s. 3½d.			
420 Penknives,....." 9½.			
950 pairs Scissors,....." 2½.			
230 pairs Scissors,....." 4½			
	54	0	10
"			
<i>Cr. Joseph Wakefield,</i>	1		
By Cash in full,.....	9	0	2½
28			
<i>Cr. Gregory Emerson,</i>	4		
By Cash in full,.....	29	4	2
29			
<i>Cr. Miss Louisa Darlington,</i>	3		
By Cash in full,.....	45	1	9½

Hamilton, 29 Dec., 1840.		£.	s.	d.
<i>Cr. George Jaminson,</i>	6			
By Cash in full,.....		337	19	5
30				
<i>Cr. Ambrose Patterson,</i>	7			
By Cash in full,.....		103	9	6½

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(16.)

C. s. d.

37 19 5

103 9 6½

INDEX TO LEDGER.

A		L	
Armstrong Humphrey..	2	Lustring Lady.....	3
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Barrowman Thomas....	2	Mountain Lord George..	3
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Candlestick George.....	6	N	
D		Newcastle James.....	4
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Goodfellow Henry.....	1	Roberts Daniel.....	7
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Harrison Andrew.....	6	Winterton Jonathan	1
Hardware William.....	7	Westerly John, Esq....	2
I		Wilmot Joseph	3
Johnson William.....	1	Wholesale Joseph, Esq...	6
Jenkinson Robert.....	1		
Jaminson George.....	6		

1840.		DR.	WILLIAM		£.	s.	d.
Jan.	1	To Goods,.....		1	78	16	0
June	19	To Goods,.....		7	122	0	0
					200	16	0
		DR.	ROBERT				
Jan.	1	To Goods,.....		1	242	15	4½
		DR.	JOSEPH				
Jan.	1	To Goods,.....		1	8	2	3½
May	19	To Goods,.....		6	10	17	11½
Sep.	20	To Goods,.....		10	30	0	0
					49	0	2½
		DR.	JONATHAN				
Jan.	25	To Goods,.....		1	57	1	9
		DR.	HENRY				
Jan.	24	To Goods,.....		1	19	7	6
		DR.	ANDREW				
Jan.	26	To Goods,.....		2	29	3	6
Oct.	16	To Goods,.....		12	31	13	7
Dec.	31	To Balance,.....			36	19	11½
					97	17	0½

LEDGER.

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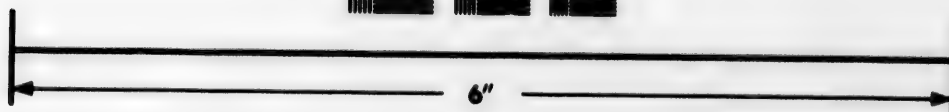
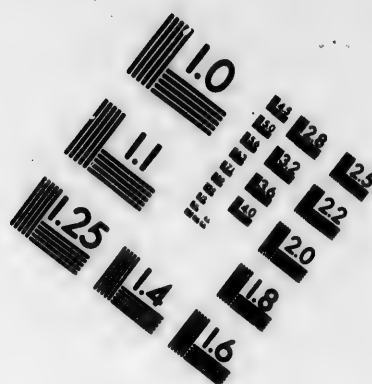
(1.)

£.	s.	d.
78	16	0
122	0	0
200	16	0
242	15	4½
8	2	3½
10	17	11½
30	0	0
49	0	2½
57	1	9
19	7	6
29	3	6
31	13	7
36	19	11½
97	17	0½

(1.)

1840.		JOHNSON,	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
May	4	By Sundries.....	5	78	16	0
Dec.	12	By Cash,.....	14	122	0	0
				200	16	0
		JENKINSON,	Cr.			
May	27	By Cash,.....	6	242	15	4½
		WAKEFIELD,				
Oct.	16	By Cash,.....	12	40	0	0
Dec.	27	By Cash,.....	15	9	0	2½
				49	0	2½
		WINTERTON,	Cr.			
Aug.	10	By Cash,.....	9	57	1	9
		GOODFELLOW,	Cr.			
July	26	By Cash,.....	8	19	7	6
		TOMLINSON,	Cr.			
Nov.	20	By Goods,.....	13	97	17	0½
				97	17	0½





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18 20 22 25

10

1840.		Dr.	JOHN		£.	s.	d.
Jan.	26	To Goods,.....	2	187	1	10	
					187	1	10
		Dr.	JOSHUA				
Jan.	28	To Goods,.....	2	15	14	6	
June	6	To Goods,.....	6	65	0	7	
July	14	To Goods,.....	7	13	10	0	
Aug.	24	To Goods,.....	9	35	7	11½	
Sep.	6	To Goods,.....	10	140	9	0	
Nov.	7	To Goods,.....	13	113	14	9½	
					383	16	10½
		Dr.	HUMPHREY				
Feb.	1	To Goods,.....	2	35	17	6	
		Dr.	THOMAS				
Feb.	8	To Goods,.....	2	9	18	4	
		Dr.	MRS. ARABELLA				
Feb.	15	To Goods,.....	2	19	9	5½	
April	20	To Goods,.....	4	25	8	0	
					44	17	5½

LEDGER.

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(2.)

(2.)

£.	s.	d.
187	1	10
187	1	10
15	14	6
65	0	7
13	10	0
35	7	11½
140	9	0
113	14	9½
383	16	10½
35	17	6
9	18	4
19	9	5½
25	8	0
44	17	5½

1840.		WESTERLY, Esq. Cr.		£.	s.	d.
Aug.	20	By Cash,.....	9	100	0	0
Sep.	12	By Cash,.....	10	87	1	10
				187	1	10
		HOUSEKEEPER, Cr.				
Oct.	8	By Cash,.....	11	182	12	10
Dec.	8	By Cash,.....	14	201	4	0½
				388	10	10½
		ARMSTRONG, Cr.				
June	11	By Cash,.....	7	35	17	6
		BARROWMAN, Cr.				
April	10	By Cash,.....	4	9	18	4
		FARMER, Cr.				
Sep.	6	By Cash,.....	9	44	17	5½
				44	17	5½

1840.		DR. THE HON. LORD		£.	s.	d.
Feb.	21	To Goods,.....	2	919	5	6
July	20	To Goods,.....	8	447	6	0
Oct.	2	To Goods,.....	11	47	3	10½
Nov.	12	To Goods,.....	13	49	7	4
	24	To Goods,.....		261	3	6
				1724	6	2½
		DR. LADY				
Feb.	21	To Goods,.....	3	9	19	5½
April	29	To Goods,.....	5	33	9	4
Oct.	5	To Goods,.....	11	35	7	0
				78	15	9½
		DR. MISS LOUISA				
Feb.	24	To Goods,.....	3	51	18	9
April	16	To Goods,.....	4	13	6	0
May	12	To Goods,.....	6	17	9	4
July	20	To Goods,.....	8	33	6	5½
Sep.	17	To Goods,.....	10	13	19	0
Oct.	20	To Goods,.....	12	15	2	3
				145	1	9½
		DR. JOSEPH				
March	4	To Goods,.....	3	4	13	4
Aug.	1	To Goods,.....	8	51	17	7½
				56	10	11½

LEDGER.

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(3.)

(3.)

s.	d.
9	5 6
17	6 0
17	3 10½
19	7 4
31	3 6
24	6 2½
9	19 5½
33	9 4
35	7 0
78	15 9½
51	18 9
13	6 0
17	9 4
33	6 5½
13	19 0
15	2 3
145	1 9½
4	13 4
51	17 7½
56	10 11½

1840.		GEO. MOUNTAIN, Cr.	£.	s.	d.
April	29	By a bill on Mess. Douglas & Co.	5	250	0 0
Dec.	27	By Cash,.....	15	1474	6 2½
				1424	6 2½
		LUSTRING, Cr.			
Nov.	1	By Cash,.....	12	78	15 9½
				78	15 9½
		DARLINGTON, Cr.			
Nov.	1	By Cash,.....	13	100	0 0
Dec.	29	By Cash,.....	15	45	1 9½
				145	1 9½
		WILMOT, Cr.			
Sep.	20	By Cash,.....	10	58	10 11½
				58	10 11½

1840.		DR.	SIR HENRY		£.	s.	d.
March	15	To Goods,.....	3	23	12	7	
April	27	To Goods,.....	5	76	1	4½	
Aug.	10	To Goods,.....	9	61	9	8½	
Sep.	10	To Goods,.....	10	154	15	0	
Oct.	12	To Goods,.....	11	165	18	9	
Nov.	27	To Goods,.....	14	232	5	4	
Dec.	20	To Goods,.....	15	415	6	3	
		To Balance,.....		528	10	6½	
					1658	0	0
		DR.	GREGORY				
March	15	To Goods,.....	3	9	4	2	
	23	To Goods,.....	3	20	0	0	
					29	4	2
		DR.	JAMES				
March	30	To Goods,.....	4	22	16	11	
Aug.	14	To Goods,.....	9	35	8	3	
Sep.	27	To Goods,.....	10	37	0	2	
					95	5	4
		DR.	ALEXANDER				
April	4	To Goods,.....	4	197	5	2	
Oct.	8	To Goods,.....	11	41	7	8½	
					238	12	10½

LEDGER.

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(4.)

	s.	d.
23	12	7
76	1	4½
61	9	8½
54	15	0
65	18	9
32	5	4
15	6	8
28	10	6½
358	0	0
9	4	2
20	0	0
29	4	2
22	16	11
35	8	3
37	0	2
95	5	4
197	5	2
41	7	8½
238	12	10½

(4.)

1840.		GREATMAN, Cr.	£.	s.	d.
July	14	By Goods,.....	8	1658	0 0
				1658	0 0
		EMERSON, Cr.			
Dec.	28	By Cash,.....	15	29	4 2
				29	4 2
		NEWCASTLE, Cr.			
Nov.	26	By Cash,.....	14	95	5 4
				95	5 4
		PENRITH, Cr.			
Dec.	6	By Cash,.....	14	238	12 10½
				238	12 10½

1840.		Dr.	WILLIAM		£.	s.	d.
April	25	To Goods,.....	4	128	10	6	
Aug.	1	To Goods,.....	8	202	2	3	
				330	12	9	
		Dr.	GEORGE				
May	1	To Goods,.....	5	93	2	3½	
Oct.	8	To Goods,.....	11	33	5	0	
				126	7	3½	
		Dr.	NICHOLAS				
May	4	To Goods,.....	5	54	11	5	
Sep.	16	To Goods,.....	10	92	11	1	
				147	2	6	
		Dr.	MOSES				
May	6	To Goods,.....	6	17	2	4½	
		Dr.	ERASMUS				
June	11	To Goods,.....	7	67	4	0	
				67	4	0	

(5.)

£.	s.	d.
128	10	6
202	2	3
330	12	9
93	2	3½
33	5	0
126	7	3½
54	11	5
92	11	1
147	2	6
17	2	4½
67	4	0
67	4	0

LEDGER.

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(5.)

1840.				£.	s.	d.
OGLE,			Cr.			
Nov.	1	By Goods,.....	12	60	12	0
		By Balance,.....		270	0	9
				330	12	9
TRADER,			Cr.			
Oct.	5	By Cash,.....	11	38	10	0
		By Balance,.....		87	17	3½
				126	7	3½
CHEESEMONGER, Cr.						
Dec.	12	By Cash,.....	14	40	0	0
		By Balance,.....		107	2	6
				147	2	6
GREENWELL, Cr.						
Nov.	10	By Cash,.....	13	17	2	4½
GORDON, Cr.						
Nov.	15	By Goods,.....	13	60	18	0
		By Balance,.....		6	6	0
				67	4	0

1840.		DR.	ANDREW		£.	s.	d.
June	25	To Goods,.....		7	76	1	6
		DR.	JOHN				
July	7	To Goods,.....		7	274	14	0
		DR.	THOMAS				
July	12	To Goods,.....		7	343	7	7
Aug.	4	To Goods,.....		9	215	19	11
Oct.	10	To Goods,.....		11	190	8	6
					749	16	0
		DR.	GEORGE				
July	26	To Goods,.....		8	381	6	8
					381	6	8
		DR.	JOSEPH				
		To Balance,.....			630	0	0
		DR.	GEORGE				
Nov.	18	To Goods,.....		13	417	19	5
					417	19	5

LEDGER.

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(6.)

(6.)

	s.	d.
76	1	6
74	14	0
343	7	7
215	19	11
190	8	6
749	16	0
381	6	8
381	6	8
630	0	0
417	19	5
417	19	5

1840.		HARRISON,	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Dec.	16	By Cash,.....	15	76	1	6
		MONTAGUE,	Cr.			
Oct.	18	By Cash,.....	12	274	14	0
		MERCHANT,	Cr.			
Oct.	18	By Goods,.....	12	155	4	11½
		By Balance,.....		594	11	0½
				749	16	0
		CANDLESTICK,	Cr.			
Oct.	30	By Goods,.....	12	68	4	3½
		By Balance,.....		313	2	4½
				381	6	8
		WHOLESALE, Esq.	Cr.			
Nov.	7	By Goods,.....	13	630	0	0
		JAMINSON,	Cr.			
Dec.	20	By Cash,.....	15	80	0	0
	20	By Cash,.....	16	337	19	5
				417	19	5

1840.	Dr.	DANIEL	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 7	To Goods,.....	14	199	15	4
	Dr.	AMBROSE			
Dec. 8	To Goods,.....	14	103	9	6½
	Dr.	WILLIAM			
Dec. 27	To Goods,.....	15	54	0	10
	Dr.	BALANCE,			
	To William Ogle,.....	5	270	0	9
	To George Trader,.....	—	87	17	3½
	To Nicholas Cheesemonger,....	—	107	2	6
	To Erasmus Gordon,.....	—	6	6	0
	To Thomas Merchant,.....	6	594	11	0½
	To George Candlestick,.....	—	313	2	4½
	To Daniel Roberts,.....	7	199	15	4
	To William Hardware,.....	—	54	0	10
			1632	16	1½
	To Present net Capital,.....		437	5	6½

APPENDIX, No. H.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Mental Arithmetic is the art of computing by the mind, without the aid of either pencil or pen.

Questions, such as the following, for mental Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, should be frequently *dictated* to the pupils.

ADDITION.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 7 +	2 3 =	3 10	13 4 +	10 9 = £1 4 1
2 5 +	3 1 =	5 6	14 7 +	12 8 = 1 7 3
3 9 +	4 6 =	8 3	15 8 +	13 10 = 1 9 6
4 2 +	3 11 =	8 1	16 1 +	14 6 = 1 10 7
5 3 +	4 5 =	9 8	18 5 +	9 11 = 1 8 4
2 10 +	6 11 =	9 9	19 3 +	18 7 = 1 17 10
6 4 +	7 5 =	13 9	24 6 +	10 8 = 2 4 2
7 6 +	4 8 =	12 2	27 9 +	25 7 = 2 13 4
8 7 +	9 6 =	18 1	39 4 +	41 7 = 3 19 11
12 5 +	7 4 =	19 9	65 2 +	51 11 = 5 17 1

SUBTRACTION.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 6 —	0 7 =	0 11	20 4 —	13 5 =	6 11
2 7 —	1 3 =	1 4	21 11 —	4 4 =	17 7
3 9 —	1 11 =	1 10	25 3 —	18 6 =	6 9
4 3 —	2 9 =	1 6	27 1 —	9 10 =	17 3
6 2 —	1 3 =	4 11	30 10 —	14 7 =	16 3
8 5 —	5 1 =	3 4	35 2 —	21 4 =	13 10
11 6 —	4 8 =	6 10	41 7 —	28 8 =	12 11
14 1 —	9 6 =	4 7	52 4 —	30 11 =	21 5
18 11 —	3 7 =	15 4	60 0 —	44 7 =	15 5
19 0 —	11 3 =	7 9	75 0 —	58 3 =	16 9

MULTIPLICATION.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 4½ × 2 =	2 9	4 6 × 14 = £3 3 0
3 7 × 3 =	10 9	5 4 × 15 = 4 0 0
4 5½ × 4 =	17 10	8 3 × 16 = 6 12 0
2 6½ × 5 =	12 7½	1 10½ × 20 = 1 17 0
5 7 × 6 =	33 0	3 6½ × 24 = 4 4 0
6 4½ × 8 =	£2 11 2	10 3 × 30 = 15 7 0
7 5½ × 9 =	3 6 11½	2 4½ × 32 = 3 16 0
8 9 × 10 =	4 7 0	4 2 × 36 = 7 10 0
10 3½ × 11 =	5 13 2½	1 0 × 40 = 3 0 0
11 6 × 12 =	7 0 0	6 2 × 42 = 12 19 0

DIVISION.

£ s. d.	s. d.	£1 s. d.	s. d.
" 2 6 ÷ 2 =	1 3	£1 1 0 ÷ 14 =	1 6
" 6 9 ÷ 3 =	2 3	2 9 4 ÷ 16 =	3 1
" 5 4 ÷ 4 =	1 4	8 5 0 ÷ 20 =	8 3
" 11 8 ÷ 5 =	2 4	9 4 0 ÷ 24 =	7 8
" 13 6 ÷ 6 =	2 3	6 12 0 ÷ 33 =	4 0
" 15 2 ÷ 7 =	2 2	4 4 0 ÷ 36 =	2 4
1 16 8 ÷ 8 =	4 7	9 0 0 ÷ 40 =	4 6
3 13 6 ÷ 9 =	8 2	1 6 0 ÷ 48 =	0 6½
5 16 8 ÷ 10 =	11 8	7 10 0 ÷ 60 =	2 6
4 8 11 ÷ 11 =	8 1	32 16 0 ÷ 64 =	10 3
3 9 0 ÷ 12 =	5 9	40 0 0 ÷ 80 =	10 0

I. Given the price of 1, to find the price of any number of articles.

RULE.—Find the value of the given number of articles at 1d. each; multiply this value by the number of pence in the price for the answer.

NOTE.—This rule is very easy when the number of articles does not exceed 300 or 400, and the price any number of pence, not exceeding 3 shillings. If the price be more than 1 shilling and less than 2, calculate for the number of pence above 12, to which add as many shillings as there are articles. If the price be more than 2s. and less than 3s., calculate for the number of pence above 2s. to which add twice as many shillings as there are articles, &c.

What is the price of 76 lb. of beef, at 4d. per lb.
76d. = 6s. 4d. the value at 1d. per lb.

4

£1 5 4 ans.

	s.	£	s. d.		d.	£	s. d.
38 yds. @	3	Ans. 0	9 6	139 yards @	6	Ans. 3	9 6
54 " "	4	" 0	18 0	146 " "	7	" 4	5 2
65 " "	5	" 1	7 1	152 " "	8	" 5	1 4
79 " "	7	" 2	6 1	173 " "	10	" 7	4 2
86 " "	8	" 2	17 4	184 " "	11	" 8	8 8
94 " "	9	" 3	10 6	190 " "	12	" 9	10 0
102 " "	10	" 4	5 0	210 " "	14	" 12	5 9
124 " "	11	" 5	13 8	223 " "	15	" 13	18 9
135 " "	4	" 2	5 0	262 " "	18	" 16	13 0
126 " "	5	" 2	12 6	300 " "	22	" 27	10 0

23

II. To find the value of any number of articles, when the price is an even part of a penny, shilling, or pound.

RULE.—Divide the number of articles by the part which the price is of a penny, shilling, or pound; and the quotient will be the answer in pence, shillings, or pounds respectively.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
56 @	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	"	1	2	156 @	1	4	=	10	8	0
56 "	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	"	2	4	156 "	1	8	=	13	0	0
56 "	1d.	=	"	4	8	156 "	2	0	=	15	12	0
56 "	2	=	"	9	4	156 "	2	6	=	19	10	0
56 "	3	=	"	14	0	156 "	3	4	=	26	0	0
56 "	4	=	"	18	8	156 "	4	0	=	31	4	0
56 "	6	=	1	8	0	156 "	5	0	=	39	0	0
56 "	1s. 0	=	2	16	0	156 "	6	8	=	52	0	0
56 "	1 3	=	3	10	0	156 "	10	0	=	78	0	0

III. To find the value of any number of articles when the price is an even number of shillings.

RULE.—Multiply the given number by half the price—double the first figure in the product for shillings, and the rest will be pounds.

	s.	£	s.	d.		s.	£	s.	d.
103 yds. @	2	Ans.	10	6 0	699 yds. @	12	Ans.	419	8 0
224 " "	4	"	44	16 0	734 " "	14	"	513	16 0
336 " "	6	"	100	16 0	878 " "	16	"	702	8 0
422 " "	8	"	168	16 0	987 " "	18	"	888	6 0
574 " "	10	"	287	0 0	1032 " "	22	"	1135	4 0

IV. To find the value of a dozen articles, having the price of 1 given.

RULE.—For every penny in the price reckon one shilling.

NOTE 1.—For any number of dozens, multiply the price of one dozen by the number of dozens.

NOTE 2.—If the rate per dozen be given, to find the value of one article; for every shilling in the price per dozen, reckon a penny for the value of one article. For the value of several articles, multiply the price of one by the number.

NOTE 3.—The value of any number of articles, not exceeding 200, may be very expeditiously calculated by the assistance of this rule. Thus: suppose the value of 153 articles be required at 10d. each; we have 12 dozen and 9 articles at 10s. per dozen.

when the

part which
the quotient
respectively.

£ s. d.
10 8 0
13 0 0
15 12 0
19 10 0
26 0 0
31 4 0
39 0 0
52 0 0
78 0 0

s when the

price—dou-
and the rest

£ s. d.
419 8 0
513 16 0
702 8 0
888 6 0
1135 4 0

ing the price

one shilling.
the price of

and the value
per dozen,
or the value
the number.

cles, not ex-
d by the as-
of 153 ar-
en and 9 ar-

12 doz. @ 10s. £6 0 0
9 art. " 10d. 0 7 6

£6 7 6 ans.

	d.	d. s.		d.	£ s. d.
1 doz. lbs. @	3½	= 3 6	2 doz. yds. @	8	= 0 16 0
1 " " "	4½	= 4 3	3 " " "	10	= 1 10 0
1 " " "	5½	= 5 9	4 " " "	13	= 2 12 0
1 " " "	6½	= 6 3	5 " " "	14	= 3 10 0
1 " " "	7	= 7 0	6 " " "	15	= 4 10 0
1 " " "	7½	= 7 6	7 " " "	16	= 5 12 0
1 " " "	11	= 11 0	8 " " "	18	= 7 4 0

V. To find the value of 20 articles, or a score.

RULE.—For every shilling in the price reckon one pound.

NOTE 1.—If there be 6d. in the price, add 10s.—if 4d. add 6s. 8d.—if 3d. add 5s.; and so on according to the aliquot parts of a shilling. For any number of scores, multiply the price of 1 score by the number of scores.

NOTE 2.—If the rate per score be given, to find the value of one article; for every pound in the price per score, reckon a shilling for the value of one article.

	s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
1 score @	3 0	— 3 0 0	4 score @	7 6 each	30 0 0
1 " "	4 6	— 4 10 0	5 " " "	14 0	" 70 0 0
1 " " "	5 4	— 5 6 8	1 " " "	17 4	" 17 6 8
1 " " "	6 3	— 6 5 0	6 " " "	16 0	" 06 0 0
1 " " "	12 0	— 12 0 0	1 " " "	2 3	" 2 5 0
2 " " "	15 0	— 30 0 0	3 " " "	2 6	" 7 10 0
3 " " "	11 0	— 33 0 0	1 " " "	18 0	" 18 0 0

VI. To find the value of 100 articles.

RULE.—For every shilling in the price reckon £5, and for every farthing in the pence, or pence and farthings, reckon 2s. 1d.

	s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
100 yds. @	5 0	— 25 0 0	100 yds. @	10 2½	51 0 10
100 " "	6 0	— 30 0 0	100 " "	11 3	56 5 0
100 " "	4 6	— 23 10 0	100 " "	2 3½	11 11 3
100 " "	7 0	— 35 0 0	100 " "	12 1½	60 10 5
100 " "	8 0	— 40 0 0	200 " "	13 7½	136 5 0
100 " "	9 6	— 47 10 0	300 " "	14 6	217 10 0

VII. To find the value of 1 cwt., or 112 articles.

RULE.—Multiply 9s. 4d. by the number of pence in the price for the answer.

NOTE.—If there be farthings in the price ; for $\frac{1}{4}$ add 2s. 4d.; for $\frac{1}{2}$ add 4s. 8d.; and for $\frac{3}{4}$ add 7s. For any number of cwt., multiply the price of 1 cwt. by the number of cwt.

		d.		£	s.	d.			d.		£	s.	d.
112	lbs.	@	4	=	1	17	4	112	lb.	@	10½	=	4 18 0
112	"	"	5	=	2	6	8	112	"	"	11¼	=	5 5 0
112	"	"	7	=	3	5	4	2	cwt.	@	6 per lb.		5 12 0
112	"	"	7½	=	3	10	0	3	"	"	4½	"	6 6 0
112	"	"	8¾	=	4	1	8	4	"	"	5¾	"	10 14 8
112	"	"	9½	=	4	8	8	5	"	"	8	"	18 13 4

VIII. To find the value of 120, 240, 480, or 960 articles.

RULE.—For 120 reckon a pound for every 2d. in the price ; for 1d. reckon ten shillings ; for a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. five shillings ; and for a $\frac{1}{4}$ reckon 2s. 6d.

For 240 reckon a pound for every penny in the price ; for a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. reckon ten shillings ; and for a $\frac{1}{4}$ five shillings.

For 480 reckon a pound for every $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the price, and for $\frac{1}{4}$ ten shillings.

For 960 reckon a pound for every farthing in the price.

s.	d.		£	s.	d.		s.	d.		£	s.	d.
120 @	0 7	each =	3	10	0	480 @	1 3	each =	30	0	0	
120 "	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	4	15	0	480 "	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	39	0	0	
120 "	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	5	17	6	480 "	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	55	10	0	
240 "	1 4	"	16	0	0	960 "	0 9	"	36	0	0	
240 "	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	27	10	0	960 "	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	77	0	0	
240 "	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	57	15	0	960 "	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	135	0	0	

IX. To find the interest of any sum of money for a year, at 5 per cent.

RULE.—Divide the given sum by 20 for the answer in pounds.

NOTE 1.—For any number of years, multiply the interest of one year by the number of years.

NOTE 2.—If at the rate of 6 per cent. find the interest by the rule as above, to which add $\frac{1}{4}$ of itself ; if at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. add $\frac{1}{8}$. If the rate of interest be at 4 per cent. deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ of itself ; if at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ deduct $\frac{1}{8}$.

£145 @ 5 per cent. for 1 year =	£7	5	0
482 " 5 " " "	24	2	0
734 " 5 " " "	36	14	0
836 " 5 " " "	41	16	0
982 " 5 " " "	49	2	0
1500 " 5 " " "	75	0	0
2000 " 5 " " "	100	0	0
2540 " 5 " for 2 years	254	0	0
3483 " 5 " 3 "	522	9	0
4696 " 5 " 4 "	939	4	0

NOTE 1.—The value of any number of articles may sometimes be very easily found by dividing the price into two or more parts. Thus; if the value of 63 lb. of sugar at 7d. per lb. be required, we have 63 sixpences = 31s. 6d., and 63d. = 5s. 3d.; consequently the ans. is 36s. 9d.

NOTE 2.—When neither the number nor the price is large, the value may sometimes be readily found by multiplying the number by the price and dividing the product by 12.

NOTE 3.—The required values may be sometimes found by calculating the given numbers at more or less than the given prices; and then adding or subtracting such sums as from the nature of the questions will produce the answers. Thus; 50 at 1½d. = 100d. — 12½d. = 7s. 3½d. — 72 at 13s. 4d. = £72 — £24 = £48.; and 96 at 22s. 6d. = £96 + £12 = £108.

NOTE 4.—In business, part of the calculations are sometimes made mentally, and when they become too intricate they are finished by the pen.

APPENDIX, NO. III.

FEDERAL MONEY.

The United States money, or federal money, as it is technically called, from being divided in a decuple or decimal proportion, like that of some other countries, especially its Perioeci the Chinese Empire, is, for mercantile calculations, remarkably simple and easy.

Dollar is the money unit; all other denominations being valued according to their situation from the dollar's place: hence, *simple* and *compound* addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of federal money, are the same,

Addition.	Subtraction.	Multiplication.	Division.
13456	163087	9573	4)306336
40143	86503	8	
22982			76584
76584	76584	76584	

The above operations are called *simple*, but in federal money they are also *compound*, and the result may be read,—

7 eagles, 6 dollars, 5 dimes, 8 cents, 4 mills; or

76 dollars, 58·4 cents; for the mill being an imaginary piece, is properly a decimal of a cent.

But besides, the federal money, there are in every State another kind consisting of pounds, shillings, and pence currency.

Formerly the pound was of the same sterling value in all the colonies as in Great Britain, and a Spanish Dollar worth 4s. 6d.—but the legislatures of the different colonies emitted bills of credit, which afterwards depreciated in their value, in some States more, in others less, &c.

Thus a dollar is reckoned in

New England, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, 6s.

New York, and North Carolina,..... 8s.

New Jersey, Pennsylv., Delaware and Maryland,.. 7s. 6d.

South Carolina and Georgia,..... 4s. 8d.

Canada, Nova Scotia, &c..... 5s.

Hence, to reduce the currency of the several States to Federal Money: say, As the current value of the dollar in any State: is to 1 dollar::so is the given currency: to its equivalent federal money. And *vice versa*.

Reduce £73 New England and Virginia currency to federal money. As 6s.: 1 dol.: 73£: 243\$ 33½ cents.

Reduce \$629 into New York, or N. Carolina currency. As 1\$: 8s.: 629\$: £251 12 ans.

Reduce £125 Canada, or Nova Scotia currency to federal money. As 5s.: 1\$: 125£: \$500 ans.

Reduce \$741 into Canada and Halifax Currency. As 1\$: 5s.: 741\$: £185 5 ans.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS IN FEDERAL MONEY.

1. What cost 35 lb. cheese, at 8 cents per lb. ?
Ans. \$2 80 cents.
2. What is the value of 29 pairs of shoes, at 1 dollar 51 cents per pair ?
Ans. \$43 79 cents.
3. What cost 131 yards Irish linen, at 38 cents per yard ?
Ans. \$49 78 cents.
4. What cost 140 reams paper, at $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars 35 cents per ream ?
Ans. \$329.
5. What cost 94 bushels of oats, at 33 cents per bushel ?
Ans. \$31 2 cents.
6. What is the value of 75 yards satin at 3 dollars 75 cts. per yard ?
Ans. \$281 25 cents.
7. What cost 367 acres of land, at 14 dollars 67 cents per acre ?
Ans. \$5383 89 cents.
8. What will 857 bls. pork come to, at 18 dollars and 93 cents per bl. ?
Ans. 16223\$ 1 cent.
9. Bought 25 lbs. of coffee for 5 dollars, what is that per lb. ?
Ans. 20 cents.
10. If 131 yards of Irish linen cost 49 dol. 78 cents, what is that per yard ?
Ans. 38 cents.
11. If a cwt. of sugar cost 8 dollars 96 cents, how much is that per lb. ?
Ans. 8 cents.
12. If a reckoning of 25 dollars 50 cents be paid equally by 15 persons, what do they pay a piece ?
Ans. 1\$ 70 cts.
13. If a man's wages are 237 dollars 25 cents a year, how much is that per day ?
Ans. 65 cents.
14. The salary of the President of the United States, is \$25,000 a year, what is that per day ?
Ans. 68\$ 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ cts.
15. What is the interest of 73\$ 65 cents for a year at 6 per cent ?
Ans. 4\$ 41 $\frac{1}{6}$ cents.
16. Required the interest of 85\$ 45 cents for a year at 7 per cent ?
Ans. 5\$ 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.
17. What is the interest of 789\$ for 2 years at 6 per cent ?
Ans. 94\$ 68 cents.
18. What is the interest of 37\$ 50 cents, for 4 years at 6 per cent. per annum ?
Ans. 9\$.
19. If an agent sell goods to the amount of 5000 dollars, what will his commission come to at 65 cents per cent ?
Ans. 32\$ 50 cents.
20. What is the insurance of an East-India ship and cargo, valued at 123425 dollars, at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ?
Ans. 19130\$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Calculations of all kinds in federal money being so simple and easy, and particularly well adapted to mental arithmetic :

MONEY.

80 cents.
 dollar 51
 79 cents.
 per yard?
 78 cents.
 cents per
 Ans. \$329.
 bushel?
 1 2 cents.
 ars 75 cts.
 25 cents.
 7 cents per
 89 cents.
 ars and 93
 3¢ 1 cent.
 is that per
 . 20 cents.
 cents, what
 . 38 cents.
 ow much is
 ns. 8 cents.
 aid equally
 1¢ 70 cts.
 a year, how
 s. 65 cents.
 d States, is
 \$ 49 $\frac{2}{3}$ cts.
 a year at 6
 41 $\frac{3}{10}$ cents.
 a year at 7
 98 $\frac{3}{10}$ cents.
 6 per cent?
 \$ 68 cents.
 1 years at 6
 Ans. 9¢.
 000 dollars,
 r cent?
 \$ 50 cents.
 p and cargo,
 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
 ng so simple
 arithmetic :

e. g. 100 articles at any number of cents a piece, come to the same number of dollars.

100 lb. at 7 cents per lb. = 7 dollars.

100 lb. at 16 cents per lb. = 16 dollars.

100 yds. at 25 cents per yd. = 25 dollars.

100 yds. at 38 cents per yd. = 38 dollars.

of course the number 50 comes to $\frac{1}{2}$ the number of dollars that there are cents in the price,—25 to $\frac{1}{4}$ the number,—20 to $\frac{1}{5}$, &c.

For easy methods of reducing the currency of one State into that of any other State; also sterling, Halifax currency, into the currency of any State, and the contrary, carefully inspect the following *table of rules*. ➤

RULES for reducing the currencies of the several United par of all the others. See the given currency in the left hand come under the required currency, and you will have the

	<i>New England, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.</i>	<i>New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.</i>	<i>New York, and N. Carolina.</i>
<i>New England, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.</i>		Add $\frac{1}{4}$ to the given sum.	Add $\frac{1}{4}$ to the given sum.
<i>New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.</i>	Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ from the given sum.		Add $\frac{1}{16}$ to the given sum.
<i>New York, and North Caro- lina.</i>	Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ from the given sum.	Ded. $\frac{1}{16}$ from the given sum.	
<i>S. Carolina, and Georgia.</i>	Mult. the giv- en sum by 9, and divide the product by 7.	Mult. the giv- en sum by 45, and divide by 28.	Mult. the giv- en sum by 12, and divide by 7.
<i>Canada, and Nova Scotia.</i>	Add $\frac{1}{4}$ to the given sum.	Add $\frac{1}{4}$ to the given sum.	Mult. the giv- en sum by 8, and divide by 5.
<i>Sterling.</i>	To the Eng- lish sum add $\frac{1}{4}$.	Mult. the ster. by 5, and di- vide by 3.	Mult. the ster. by 16, and di- vide by 9.

United
left hand
have the

States, also Canada, Nova-Scotia, and Sterling, each into the column, and then cast your eye to the right hand, till you rule.

York, and Carolina.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to the sum.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to the sum.
lt. the giv- sum by 12, divide by
lt. the giv- sum by 8, divide by
lt. the ster. 16, and di- vide by 9.

<i>South Carolina, and Georgia.</i>	<i>Canada, and Nova-Scotia.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>
Multiply the given sum by 7, & divide the product by 9.	Multiply the given sum by 5, & divide the product by 6.	Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ from the given sum.
Mult the given sum by 28, and divide the product by 45.	Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ from the given sum.	Multiply the given sum by 3, & divide the product by 5.
Multiply the given sum by 7, & divide the product by 12.	Multiply the given sum by 5, & divide the product by 8.	Multiply the given sum by 9, & divide the product by 16.
	Mult the given sum by 15, and divide the product by 14.	From the given sum deduct $\frac{1}{2}$.
Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ from the given sum.		Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ from the given sum.
To the ster. mo- ney add $\frac{1}{2}$.	Add $\frac{1}{2}$ to the given sum.	

Exercises on the preceding table, to reduce the different currencies of the several States into each other, at par.

1. Reduce £84 10 8 New-Hampshire, &c. currency, into New-Jersey currency. *Ans. £105 13 4.*
2. Reduce £120 8 3 Connecticut currency, into New-York currency. *Ans. £160 11.*
3. Reduce £120 10 Massachusetts currency, into South-Carolina and Georgia currency. *Ans. £93 14 5½.*
4. Reduce £410 18 11 Rhode-Island currency, into Canada and Nova-Scotia currency. *Ans. £342 9 1½.*
5. Reduce £524 8 4 Virginia, &c. currency into Sterling money. *Ans. £393 6 3.*
6. Reduce £125 10 4 New-York, &c. currency, into South-Carolina currency. *Ans. £73 4 4½.*
7. Reduce £214 9 2 New-Jersey, &c. currency, into New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c. currency. *Ans. £171 11 4.*
8. Reduce £100 New-Jersey, &c. currency, into New-York and North-Carolina currency. *Ans. £106 13 4.*
9. Reduce £100 Delaware and Maryland currency, into Sterling money. *Ans. £60.*
10. Reduce £116 10 New-York currency, into Connecticut currency. *Ans. £87 7 6.*
11. Reduce £112 7 3 South-Carolina and Georgia currency, into Connecticut, &c. currency. *Ans. £144 9 3¼.*
12. Reduce £100 Canada and Nova-Scotia currency, into Connecticut currency. *Ans. £120.*
13. Reduce £116 14 9 sterling money, into Connecticut currency. *Ans. £155 13.*
14. Reduce £104 10 Canada and Nova-Scotia currency, into New-York currency. *Ans. £167 4.*
15. Reduce £100 Halifax currency, into New-Jersey, &c. currency. *Ans. £150.*

A TABLE showing the interest of any sum of money, from £1 to £1000, for any number of months, at 6 per cent.

SUM.	1 month.			2 months.			3 months.			6 months.			1 year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
£1	0	0	1	0	0	2½	0	0	3½	0	0	7	0	1	2½
2	0	0	2½	0	0	4½	0	0	7	0	1	2½	0	2	4½
3	0	0	3½	0	0	7	0	0	10½	0	1	9½	0	3	7
4	0	0	4½	0	0	9½	0	1	2½	0	2	4½	0	4	9½
5	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
6	0	0	7	0	1	2½	0	1	9½	0	3	7	0	7	2½
7	0	0	8½	0	1	4½	0	2	1	0	4	2½	0	8	4½
8	0	0	9½	0	1	7	0	2	4½	0	4	9½	0	9	7
9	0	0	10½	0	1	9½	0	2	8½	0	5	4½	0	10	9½
10	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
20	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
30	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	16	0
40	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
50	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
60	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	3	12	0
70	0	7	0	0	14	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
80	0	8	0	0	16	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	16	0
90	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	5	8	0
100	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
200	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
300	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	9	0	0	18	0	0
400	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0
500	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	15	0	0	30	0	0
1000	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0

APPENDIX NO. IV.

FORMS OF RECEIPTS, BILLS, &c.

A Receipt is a written acknowledgment of having received a sum of money.

In general, on settling an account, nothing more is necessary than writing below it,

1840, Feb. 1. Settled the above, or
By Cash in full.

1840, Mar. 10. By Cash in part, or
Received in part.

1840, April 17. By promissory note, at 1 month,
in full, or in part.

By acceptance at 3 months, do..
(with signature.)

Galt, 12th March, 1840.—Received from John Black, Esq. twenty pounds ten shillings, in part payment of his account.
£20 10. ROBERT WILSON.

Dundas, 4th Dec., 1839.—Received from Mr. James Stewart, thirty-four pounds eight shillings, in full of his account to this date.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Toronto, 14th Jan., 1840.—Received of James Greatman, Esq., seventy-five pounds, in part of a bill of one hundred pounds.
£75. ADAM SOMERVILLE.

Hamilton, Received, 17th April, 1839, of Mr. Robert Walton, one hundred pounds, for self and company.
£100. JAMES ALDERMAN.

Received from Mr. Henry Mortimer, Junior, fifty pounds, which I promise to repay on demand.
Galt, 1st Jan., 1840. DAVID MORGAN.

Quebec, 15th Sep., 1838.—Received from Mr. George Turnbull, six pounds, for half-a-year's interest of two hundred pounds, lent on bond to the trustees of Albion Chapel, due the 1st inst.
£6. TIMOTHY CAREFUL.

Toronto, 4th June, 1840.—Received from Mr. James Scotland, twenty-two pounds ten shillings, being half a year's rent of the house and garden, rented by him from me, due at Whitsunday last.
£22 10. ALEX. LAIRD.

Montreal, 19th April, 1839.—Received of Messrs Jameson and Christie, assignees of the effects of Thomas Mercer, a bankrupt, thirty pounds; being my proportion of the said bankrupt's effects, and is after the rate of ten shillings per pound, for my debt of sixty pounds, proved under the said commission.
£30. DAVID LINENDRAPER.

BILLS.

1. A *Bill* is a document providing for the payment of a certain sum of money, at a specified time.

2. A *Promissory Note* is a bill expressed in the form of a promise from one person to pay to another.

3. A *Draft* is a bill expressed in the form of an order, signed by one person, and addressed to another; requiring the latter to pay the specified sum to the former, or to some third person.

4. The person who signs the draft is called the *Drawer*; the person to whom it is addressed is called the *Drawee*; and the person to whom the payment is to be made is called the *Payee*.

5. The *Drawee* binds himself to pay the bill by writing his name within it; after which he is called the *Acceptor*.

6. The bill is said to be *drawn by* the *Drawer*; *drawn upon* the *Drawee* or *Acceptor*; and *drawn in favour of* the *Payee*.

7. A person who transfers his right of receiving payment of a bill to another, or who becomes security for its payment, writes his name on the back of it: he is then said to *endorse* the bill, and he is called the *Endorser*.

8. When the *Endorser*, besides writing his own name, specifies the person to whom he transfers his right, the bill is said to be *pecially endorsed*: when he writes his own name only, the endorsement is called *blank* or *general*.

9. The *term* of a bill is the space of time at the end of which it is to be paid.

10. The term of a bill is sometimes a specified time *after date*, that is, after drawing; sometimes it is a specified time *after sight*, that is, after acceptance.

11. Bills to be paid in the same country in which they are drawn, are called *inland* bills: and bills to be paid in a different country from that in which they are drawn, are called *foreign* bills.

12. The *Drawer* of a foreign bill generally makes out several copies of it, which together are called a *set of Exchange*, and remits them by different ships or posts, to guard against loss or miscarriage. In this case, acceptance and payment of each of the sets are required only on condition that the others have not been accepted or paid; and a clause to this effect is always inserted in such bills: therefore, when one bill of the set is accepted, the duplicates are of no further use.

13. When a bill is not paid for at the proper time, the holder of it puts it into the hands of a *Notary*, who demands payment from the *Drawee*; in default of which, he signs a document called a *Protest* which facilitates the recovery of the amount of the bill. In certain cases, a bill may be protested for non-acceptance.

14. A bill which a person has to receive the amount, is called, to that person, a *Bill Receivable*; and one of which a person has to pay the amount, is called to him a *Bill Payable*.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

£450 18.

Dundas, 9th April, 1840.

Six months after date, we promise to pay to James Cunningham, or order, the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, eighteen shillings, Halifax currency, value received.

John Wilson, & Co.

£310 2 6.

Kingston, 10th Nov., 1839.

Four months after date, I promise to pay to Messrs Robertson, & Co., at the Commercial Bank here, the sum of three hundred and ten pounds two shillings and sixpence, Halifax currency, value received.

James Thomson.

£100.

Galt, March 16, 1840.

Three months after date, we jointly and severally promise to pay to James Clerk, merchant, Montreal, at the Gore Bank, Hamilton, the sum of one hundred pounds, Halifax currency, value received.

*John Blair,
Charles Scott.*

£200.

Toronto, 15th Jan., 1840.

I promise to pay to Mr. Isaac Trotter, two hundred pounds, in manner following, viz.—fifty pounds three months after date, fifty pounds at six months, and the remaining hundred pounds, at twelve months, for value received.

Peter Justice.

INLAND BILLS.

£150.

Hamilton, Jan. 3, 1840.

Three months after date, pay to my order, one hundred and fifty pounds, Halifax currency, for value received.

To Mr. Wm. Nesbit,
Merchant, Brantford. }

accepted, *John Johnstone.
William Nesbit.*

£57 18.

Montreal, 6th March, 1840.

Sixty days after date, pay to Mr. George Renton, or order, fifty-seven pounds, sixteen shillings, for value received.

To Adam Kerr, Esq. }
Kingston. }

accepted. *Robert Smith.*
Adam Kerr, payable at
Commercial Bank, here.

FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

1250 guil.

London, 3d Oct. 1839.

At usance and half usance, pay this our first of exchange, second and third not paid, to E. Van Braam, or order, twelve hundred and fifty guilders, value received, and place the same to our account, as per advice from

To E. Bushnell, }
Amsterdam.

Roe, Davis, & Jones.
E. Bushnell.

8700 livres at 29d.

Paris, 21st May, 1839.

At forty days after date, pay to John Bosanquet, or order, eight thousand seven hundred livres, exchange 29d. per ecu, value received, as per advice, from

To James Goldsworthy, Esq. }
London.

Philip Le Roux,
James Goldsworthy.

£450 ster.

New-York, 1st Jan., 1840.

Sixty-five days after sight, pay this my first of exchange, (second and third not paid,) to the order of John Thompson, James Brown, & Co., four hundred and fifty pounds sterling, value received, as advised by

Mess. Smithson, & Sons, }
Liverpool.

Jonathan Wallace.
seen Feb. 24, 1840.
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APPENDIX, NO. V.

A SHORT EXPLANATION
OF
COMMERCIAL TERMS OR EXPRESSIONS.

Accommodation, when applied to Bills or Notes, are those for which no value has been given ; that is, when the Drawee only lends his name ; and that the Drawer engages to provide him with the means of payment when the bill falls due.

Account current, means the account sent from one correspondent to another, of all their mercantile transactions, and is usually a copy from the merchant's or trader's ledger, by means of which, once a year a balance is made, and any errors rectified.

Account sales, is a term used for an account rendered of any parcel of goods sold.

Adventure, when a merchant exports goods to, or from a foreign market on his own account and risk, it is called an individual speculation, or adventure to, or from that place.

Advice, mercantile intelligence ; to advise a bill is to describe the amount, date, term, to whom payable, &c., and request the person on whom drawn to accept it.

Affidavit, signifies an oath in writing, sworn before some person who is authorised to take the same.

Agent, a person duly empowered to transact business for another.

Arbitration, the determination of a cause by persons mutually chosen by the parties.

Assignee, a person deputed by another to manage the affairs of a bankrupt.

Average, a contribution made for losses at sea, which falls upon the proprietors or insurers in a just proportion.

Balance of Trade, the difference between the commercial exports and imports of one country with respect to another.

Bank Bill, a bill drawn on and accepted by a banking house or banker.

Bankrupt, a trader whom misfortune or extravagance has rendered unable to pay his debts.

Bill of Entry, a list of the particulars of goods entered at the Custom-house.

Bill of Lading, a printed agreement between the shipper of goods and the captain of a ship, binding the latter to deliver them "in good order and well conditioned," on payment of a

certain freight. It is usual to make out three bills, one for the shipper, the second to be held by the captain, and the third to be sent to the person to whom the goods are consigned, by which he can claim them on their arrival.

Bill of Sale, is a solemn contract, under seal, whereby a person conveys the right and interest which he has in goods and chattels.

Bill of Store, is a license granted by the Custom-house to merchants, to carry such stores and provisions as are necessary for a voyage, free of duty.

Blank Credit, the permission which one house gives to another to draw on it to a certain extent, at any time, for their own accommodation.

Broker, an agent employed by merchants in buying and selling; who, for a trifling charge, finds the merchant buyers in one case, and sellers in the other. There are several kinds of Brokers, such as Ship Brokers, Insurance Brokers, Exchange Brokers, Stock Brokers, &c.

Bonded Goods, are certain articles which, on being landed, are ware-housed upon bond being given by the owner for the payment of duties, &c.

Bottomry, is a contract in the nature of a mortgage of a ship, when the owner of it borrows money, to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledges the keel or *bottom* of the ship, as a security for the re-payment; and it is understood, that if the vessel be lost, the lender loses his money.

Bounty, is a premium paid by Government to the exporters of certain British commodities, for foreign parts, &c. it is also called *Drawback*.

Capital or Stock, the effects of a house in money or wares, by means of which it carries on trade, and supports its credit.

Charter Party, the engagement between the owner of a ship and the merchant, who engages the whole ship to go from one port to another with goods, for a certain sum.

Circulating Medium, cash, bank-notes, or other paper money payable on demand.

Circular Letter, the printed notice of the establishment or dissolution of a house, or alteration in the firm, &c. *see Firm*.

Cocket, a Custom-house warrant given on the entry of goods for exportation, to signify they have paid the duty.

Commission of Bankruptcy, an order under the great seal, directing five or more Commissioners to inquire into the affairs of a bankrupt.

Composition, part of a debt taken in lieu of the whole.

Compromise, to adjust a dispute by mutual concessions.

Consignment, goods sent by one house to another to sell for their account, allowing them so much per cent. for their trouble.

Contraband Trade, that which is prohibited by law.

Convoy, ships of war sailing with other ships in order to protect them.

Counter-Order, an order sent to revoke a former one, either for the sale or purchase of any commodity.

Credit, in general, the confidence which one house reposes in another; more particularly the reverse of *Debit*.

Currency, the money in circulation, as distinguished from bank paper, &c.

Current, a term used to express the present time. Hence, the *price-current* of any merchandise is the known or ordinary price at the time it is published.

Custom-house, where entries are made on goods exported or imported, and the duties imposed by law paid.

Dishonour, an expression made use of when bills of exchange, &c. are refused acceptance or payment.

Dividend, a share of any capital, debt, or profit; also the interest in the stocks.

Dubious-paper, means Bills drawn on houses of little credit.

Due Protection, regular acceptance or payment of a draft or bill.

Duty, the tax imposed by government upon the import or export of goods.

Effects, monies, goods, or moveables, in the hands of one person belonging to another.

Embargo, an arrest on ships or merchandise by public authority.

Emporium, a principal place for the importation and sale of merchandise.

Excise, is an inland charge or imposition on various commodities.

Finances, a term generally applied to the public revenues.

Firm, the mercantile appellation of a house engaged in commerce.

First-rate paper, bills drawn or accepted by a good house, such as has always paid its bills regularly.

Flat, an article of merchandise is said to be flat when there are few buyers.

Freight, the sum paid for transporting merchandise by sea, &c.

Guarantee, a person who undertakes that certain stipulations shall be fulfilled.

Honour, to honour a draft is to accept it on presentation.

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Impost, a certain tax or duty levied on merchandise im-
ported.

Insolvent, a tradesman who has not a capital adequate to
the payment of his debts is said to be insolvent.

Instalments, payments of a debt in certain proportions and
at stipulated times.

Landwaiter, an officer belonging to the Custom-house,
whose duty it is to take an account of the goods imported.

Letter of Advice, a letter giving notice of any transaction.

Letter of Attorney, or power of Attorney, a writing which
empowers one person therein named to act for another.

Letter of Credit, a letter by which one person can receive
money on the credit of another.

Letter of License, is a written permission granted to a per-
son under embarrassment, allowing him to conduct his affairs
for a certain time without molestation.

Letters of Marque, a power granted by the Lords of the
Admiralty to ships fitted out by individuals to act against the
common enemy.

License, a privilege from government for carrying on a trade
or business, on which a certain duty is laid.

Manifest, a list of a ship's cargo, which paper must be
signed by the master of the vessel, before any of the goods can
be landed.

Maturity, in bills, is when they become due.

Maximum, the highest price of any article, as fixed by some
law or regulation.

Nonclaim, is where a creditor neglects to make his claim
within a proper time, in which case he cannot enforce his de-
mand.

Notary Public, is a person legally empowered to attest
deeds and other writings; also to note and protest bills,
drafts, or notes, when refused or returned.

Order, a direction from one house to another to effect cer-
tain purchases, &c. upon limited or unlimited conditions.

Pierage, money paid for the support of an established pier.

Prime Entry, the first or original entry made at the Cus-
tom-house on goods imported or exported.

Price Current, a list of the articles in the market, with the
present prices annexed to each, and is generally furnished
every month.

Procuratation, the power of using the signature of a house
on letters and bills.

Quarantine, the time a ship suspected of infection is re-

stricted from intercourse with the shore ; also certain duties imposed on ships.

Remittance, a sum of money sent either in bills of exchange, or otherwise, from one house to another.

Renewal of a bill, is the cancelling a bill or promissory note due, and accepting another at a given date in lieu thereof.

Solidity, the character which a house bears as to property.

Tidewaiters, officers employed to see the loading and unloading of ships, in order to prevent contraband trade.

Tonnage, the measurement of a ship, by which she pays the tonnage duty ; or it is her actual capacity for stowage, and is in that case commonly called her burden.

Tunnage, an impost of so much per tun on liquors imported or exported.

Umpire, when two arbitrators cannot agree in settling a dispute, a third person is named, who is called an *umpire* ; and whose decision is binding.

Value, to value; in a mercantile sense, is to draw a bill ; the words "value received," or "value in account," are always mentioned in every bill of exchange.

Underwriters, persons who insure ships, cargoes, or other risks, which is performed by writing their names under a policy of Insurance.

Wharfage, money paid for the use of a wharf.

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